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Old-Age Assistance: Children's Contributions
to Aged Parents

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Social Security in Review

ABOUT 9.6 million persons were receiving monthly benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program at the end of March—an increase of 220,000 from the number of beneficiaries a month earlier. Their benefits amounted to \$512.0 million, about \$13.6 million more than the February total. March was the first month that the monthly benefit rate exceeded half a billion dollars. It had taken almost 14 years from the time monthly benefits were first payable to reach the quarter-billion dollar mark; it took only slightly more than 3 years to double that total.

Monthly benefits were awarded in March to 282,000 persons, 96,000 more than in February and more than in any other month except November 1956. Old-age benefits were awarded to a record high of 161,000 persons. During the January-March quarter, 659,000 awards were made. This number exceeded by 3,000 the previous record quarterly total of October-December 1956 and was almost equal to the number awarded in the first 2½ years that monthly benefits were payable. Included in the quarterly total were 196,000 monthly benefit awards to women aged 62-64; in all, 544,000 of such awards have been made since October 1956. By the end of March, disabled child's monthly benefits had been awarded to 3,300 persons aged 18 or over who were totally disabled before they reached age 18. Many of the awards in the first quarter of 1957 were to retired farm operators and their dependents.

Lump-sum death payments totaling \$12.4 million were awarded in March to 63,900 persons. In the January-March quarter, these payments numbered 173,100—a record high and 23 percent greater than the number

awarded in the first quarter of the preceding year. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$201.84, which was 50 cents more than the average in the first quarter of 1956.

By the end of March a disability freeze period had been established for about 227,000 workers under the disability freeze provision in the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act, and applications from about 221,000 workers had been denied. As a result of the freeze, about 46,600 old-age beneficiaries had their benefits increased by an average monthly amount of \$9.72 during the period from July 1955, to the end of February 1957—the latest month for which these data are available. The higher benefits were attributable to the ex-

clusion of a period of disability and/or the dropping (when eligibility for the dropout stemmed from the disability freeze) of up to 5 years of lowest earnings in the computation of the worker's average monthly wage. About 22,600 monthly benefits payable to the dependents of these retired workers and to the survivors of workers who had established a period of disability before their death were increased because of the freeze. For the same reason, lump-sum death benefits payable on the earnings records of 11,000 deceased workers were increased by an average amount of \$21.81 per worker.

The filing of applications for benefits continued at a fast pace in March. About 318,000 applications were filed in the district offices of

	March 1957	February 1957	March 1956
Old-age and survivors insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	9,607	9,387	8,150
Amount (in millions)	\$512	\$498	\$425
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)....	\$63.57	\$63.32	\$62.42
Average old-age benefit awarded in month....	\$68.63	\$68.31	\$70.65
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance	2,509	2,509	2,535
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,351	2,326	2,241
Aid to the blind	108	107	105
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.	276	273	249
General assistance (cases)	337	337	336
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$58.19	\$58.00	\$54.16
Aid to dependent children (per family)....	96.37	95.73	89.39
Aid to the blind	63.49	63.28	58.48
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled..	58.79	58.76	56.53
General assistance (per case)	57.15	56.26	55.35
Unemployment insurance:			
Initial claims (in thousands)	897	1,002	936
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands) ..	1,500	1,530	1,313
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$169	\$165	\$152
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$27.71	\$27.85	\$27.13

the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance—26,000 less than the number filed in the preceding month but more than in any other month except January and February. About 89,000 of the applications filed in March were from self-employed farm operators and their dependents, 38,000 were from women aged 62-64, and almost 5,000 were for disabled adult child's benefits.

● Slight changes in the caseloads of the five public assistance programs during March resulted in a net rise of about 27,000 or 0.4 percent in the total number of persons assisted. Total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, rose \$2.7 million or 1.1 percent from the February amount. The increases brought the number of persons on the public assistance rolls to 6.1 million and assistance payments to \$256 million.

Increases in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children (6,900 or 1.1 percent) and in the number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (2,700 or 1.0 percent) represented the largest program changes, numerically and percentagewise, for the month. National caseloads for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and general assistance were practically unchanged from February to March, although 35 States reported small decreases in

the number aided under old-age assistance. In aid to dependent children, the rise in the national caseload reflected larger caseloads in 49 States and continued the upward movement in this program that began in the early winter months. Most of the State increases in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children, however, were relatively small—less than 2.0 percent. Increases of 2.0 percent or more were reported by 13 States, most of which are predominantly rural. Greater-than-average increases in the aid to the permanently and totally disabled program for some States reflected growth in relatively new programs.

Except in general assistance, decreases in caseloads reported by the States were slight. West Virginia had the largest relative decreases in the number of recipients of old-age assistance (1.4 percent) and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (1.7 percent) and in the number of families receiving aid to dependent children (1.9 percent). In that State a new law provides for making public the names of persons receiving public assistance, and considerable staff time was devoted to preparation for meeting the legislative requirements. As a result, only a small proportion of the persons newly eligible for the special types of public assistance received payments in March. Closings were processed as usual.

In the country as a whole the average payment per person rose slightly in each of the special types of public assistance; for each program a majority of the States reported higher average payments in March than in February. The usual fluctuations in vendor payments for medical care accounted for all or much of the difference in the States with the largest changes in average amounts of assistance. Only a few States initiated policies that contributed to noticeable changes in average payments. In Alabama, additional State funds were made available for the programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. When the State agency used the additional funds to meet higher proportions of need, payments rose \$3.94 in old-age assistance, \$5.49 per family in aid to dependent children, and \$3.06 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

To conserve funds for the program of aid to dependent children, Alaska began meeting 90 percent instead of the full amount of the budget deficit, within its existing maximums on payments. The average payment per family dropped \$11.55.

● Unemployment among workers covered by the State unemployment insurance laws and the program of unemployment compensation for Fed-

(Continued on page 35)

	March 1957	February 1957	March 1956	Calendar year 1956	Calendar year 1955
Civilian labor force, ^{1 2} total (in thousands)	66,746	66,311	65,912	67,530	65,847
Employed	63,865	63,190	63,078	64,979	63,193
Unemployed	2,882	3,121	2,834	2,551	2,654
Personal income ^{1 3} (billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total	\$337.6	\$336.6	\$315.2	\$325.2	\$306.1
Wage and salary disbursements	234.2	233.7	217.5	225.1	210.4
Proprietors' income	41.9	41.8	38.6	40.8	39.0
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income.....	40.6	40.4	39.5	39.2	37.4
Social insurance and related payments.....	14.9	14.6	13.2	13.5	13.1
Public assistance	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
Other	10.1	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.0
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.2
Consumer price index, ^{1 4} all items.....	118.9	118.7	114.7	116.2	114.5
Food	113.2	113.6	109.0	111.7	110.9
Medical care	136.4	135.5	131.4	132.6	128.0

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census. Beginning with the 1957 data, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed ("with a job but not at work") are assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. The change in definitions lowers the employment estimates by about 200,000-300,000

a month for recent years and raises the unemployment estimates by almost the same amount.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1955, page 7, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Old-Age Assistance: Children's Contributions to Aged Parents

by SAUL KAPLAN*

In early 1953, in a nationwide study of recipients of old-age assistance that was sponsored by the Bureau of Public Assistance, the States collected information concerning the contributions that recipients were receiving from their adult children. The effect on the old-age assistance program of these contributions and of children's support of other aged parents is discussed in the following pages.

TRADITIONALLY, contributions from their adult children have represented a major source of support for aged parents who can no longer maintain themselves through their own resources. Today, with the increase in industrial employment and urban living and in the mobility of the population, with the development of old-age insurance programs, and with the adoption of the old-age assistance program as a means of meeting the requirements of needy aged individuals, children's contributions are less frequently the major source of income for aged persons who are no longer regularly employed. Nevertheless, these contributions have a substantial effect on the cost of old-age assistance.

The help that children give needy parents affects the old-age assistance program in two ways. First, such help serves to reduce the amount of the assistance payment when the parents are assistance recipients. Second, to the extent that contributions are sufficient when added to parents' other income to wipe out the need for assistance, they reduce the number of persons receiving assistance.

Inferences on these two effects of children's contributions can be made from data obtained in a study of requirements, income, and social characteristics of old-age assistance recipients. This study was conducted from December 1952 to May 1953 as a joint project of the Bureau of Public Assistance and the State agencies in 49 of the 53 jurisdictions admin-

istering old-age assistance programs.¹

The present article attempts to answer the following major questions: How many old-age assistance recipients live in the same home as their children, and how many receive contributions from such children in the form of cash or of shelter or other contributions in kind? How many recipients have children living outside the home, and how many obtain contributions from such children? What is the value of children's contributions? How do the assistance payments of parents receiving contributions from their children compare with those of parents not receiving contributions?

The article also attempts to answer certain questions on the effect that children's support of needy parents has on the number of assistance recipients: Are aged parents less likely than childless individuals to receive old-age assistance? How many more assistance recipients would there be if each State's recipient rate for parents were as great as the rate for childless individuals? How is the total recipient rate in a State influenced by the extent of children's support of needy, aged parents? What

¹ For study data reported in earlier issues of the *Social Security Bulletin*, see Charles E. Hawkins, "Recipients of Old-Age Assistance: Income and Resources" (April 1956); Charles E. Hawkins, "Recipients of Old-Age Assistance: Their Requirements" (February 1957); and Frank J. Hanmer, "Recipients of Old-Age Assistance: Personal and Social Characteristics" (April 1957). See also *Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953 (Part I—State Data)*, Public Assistance Report No. 26, June 1955.

economic and program differences among the States are associated with the wide interstate differences in the extent of children's support?

Description of Contributions

Almost 3 out of every 4 old-age assistance recipients in early 1953 had one or more children. Of every 1,000 of the 2.6 million recipients:

- 274 had no children.
- 41 had children in the same home as the recipient only.
- 460 had children living elsewhere only.
- 225 had children living both in the home and elsewhere.

Of the recipients sharing living arrangements with children, 59 percent lived in the children's home. Most of the others lived in their own homes with children present. Almost one-third of all parent-recipients received contributions from their children. Relatively far more of the recipients whose children were living in the home than of those with children elsewhere received contributions. More than half of those who had children only in the home receive contributions, compared with less than one-fifth of the recipients with children living elsewhere only (table 1). Recipients who had children liv-

Table 1.—Old-age assistance recipients: Number and percent receiving children's contributions, by status with respect to children, early 1953

Status	Number of recipients	Percent receiving contributions
Total.....	2,570,600	23.6
No children.....	705,300	.....
With children, total.....	1,865,200	32.5
Children in home only.....	104,700	50.8
Children elsewhere only.....	1,181,600	18.8
Children both in home and elsewhere.....	579,000	57.3

¹ Contributions received only from the children living in the home—46.2 percent; only from the children living elsewhere—4.7 percent; and from both children in the home and elsewhere—6.5 percent.

* Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

Table 2.—Old-age assistance recipients: Number with contributions from children in the home or elsewhere and percentage distribution by type of contribution, early 1953

Location of children making contributions	Number	Percent ¹ receiving specified type of contribution		
		Cash	Shelter	Other contribution in kind
Total.....	3 606,700	28.2	62.0	43.4
In home.....	358,000	12.9	78.6	50.6
Elsewhere.....	286,200	45.2	33.8	33.3

¹ Sum of percentages exceeds 100 because some recipients received contributions of more than one type.

² Represents unduplicated number of individuals receiving contributions of one or more types from one or more children in the home or elsewhere.

ing at home and other children living elsewhere were most likely to receive contributions.

Because recipients with children outside the home made up the great majority (94 percent) of the recipients with children anywhere, the contributions received from such children represented a substantial proportion of the total. The number receiving some contributions from children outside the home amounted to 47.2 percent of the unduplicated total of those receiving contributions in cash or kind, 75.6 percent of those receiving cash, 25.8 percent of those receiving shelter, and 36.2 percent of those receiving other contributions in kind. Each of these percentages includes a small overlap, representing situations where recipients received contributions both from children in the home and from children elsewhere.

Type.—Shelter is the most frequent type of contribution received by recipients, and it is followed by other contributions in kind and cash. For every recipient in the 1953 study whose contribution from a child was in the form of cash, more than 2 obtained a contribution in the form of shelter.

Children in the home contribute shelter far more frequently than cash. Almost 4 out of every 5 recipients with contributions from children in the home received a contribution of shelter, compared with only about 1 out of 8 who received cash. Children living elsewhere, as might be

expected, contributed cash more frequently than shelter or other contributions in kind, as shown in table 2.

Factors related to cash contributions.—Recipients to whom their children made cash contributions represented approximately one-sixteenth of all recipients and one-eleventh of the recipients with children. Tabulations were made of survey data on the social characteristics of recipients with various types of cash income, including cash contributions from children. Data are not available on the characteristics of all recipients with contributions in cash or in kind; the characteristics associated with a high or low cash contribution rate are probably, though not necessarily, associated also with a high or low total contribution rate. As shown in table 3, the probability that old-age assistance recipients will obtain cash contributions from their children is associated with:

- Whether they are men or women; women receive cash contributions more frequently than men.
- Whether they are white or nonwhite; the white recipients receive cash contributions more often than the nonwhite.
- The size of the community they live in; recipients in metropolitan communities receive cash contributions more frequently than others.
- How old they are; the older the recipient, the more likely he is to receive a cash contribution from a child.
- Whether there are children in the home of the recipient; recipients with children in the home (including recipients living in the home of a son or daughter and recipients living in their own home with children present) receive cash contributions at a substantially greater rate than recipients with no children in the home.
- Their ability to take care of themselves; the less able they are to take care of their personal needs, such as feeding or dressing, the more frequently they receive a cash contribution from a son or daughter.

These factors, of course, do not operate singly. Thus, for example, recipients not able to care for their

Table 3.—Old-age assistance recipients: Number and percent receiving cash contributions from children, by characteristic, early 1953

Characteristic	Number	Percent receiving cash contributions from children
Total.....	2,570,600	16.5
Sex:		
Male.....	1,036,400	5.1
Female.....	1,534,300	7.4
Race:		
White.....	2,122,700	6.8
Nonwhite.....	447,900	4.6
Place of residence:		
Metropolitan area.....	1,062,600	7.7
Nonmetropolitan area.....	1,508,100	5.6
Age:		
65-69.....	543,500	5.2
70-74.....	788,500	6.3
75-79.....	638,100	6.5
80 and over.....	616,600	7.7
Living arrangements:		
In own home with children or in children's home.....	672,700	10.1
Other.....	2 1,897,800	5.1
Physical and mental condition:		
Able to care for self.....	2,110,200	6.1
Requiring considerable care from others.....	368,300	7.8
Bedridden.....	92,100	10.1

¹ Excludes 0.2 percent receiving cash contributions not recorded by amount.

² Of these, 62.8 percent had children and 8.1 percent of the group with children received cash contributions from them.

personal needs are more likely than other recipients to be women, to be of advanced age (75 or more), to live with children, and to receive cash contributions from them.

Value.—The value of children's contributions to old-age assistance recipients cannot be fully measured from the study data because money values were not reported for contributions in kind. Of the recipients with contributions, about 72 percent obtained contributions in kind only, and an additional group obtained contributions in both cash and kind. The value of the cash contributions can be estimated fairly accurately.

There was wide variation in the amounts contributed to the estimated 165,000 ² recipients who obtained cash contributions from their children, with considerable concentration at the small amounts. Among the re-

² The estimate is based on the number of cases in the sample with recorded amounts of cash contribution; not all the amounts of cash contributions were recorded. The total of 165,000 includes 125,000 with no spouse or spouse not receiving old-age assistance and 40,000 with a spouse receiving old-age assistance.

cipients with a spouse also receiving old-age assistance, 31.5 percent of the couples received less than \$10 a month and only 7.5 percent received \$50 or more. Among other recipients, 33.8 percent received less than \$10, compared with 6.8 percent whose contributions amounted to \$50 or more a month.

On the basis of the distribution of the contribution amounts for both groups of recipients shown in table 4, it is estimated that the average monthly contribution was \$19.78 for the recipients with no spouse or with a spouse not receiving old-age assistance and \$21.18 for the couples. Because of the relatively small number of recipients obtaining large contributions, the medians of \$13.92 for the "single" recipients and \$16.04 for the couples represent a closer approximation of what the typical recipient in each group might be expected to obtain in cash from his children.

For both groups of recipients the median cash contribution was lower for recipients sharing living arrangements with children than it was for recipients with other living arrangements. The median was \$15.44 for couples sharing living arrangements with children and \$16.46 for others; for "single" recipients the comparable medians were \$12.74 and \$15.45.

It is estimated that children's cash contributions amounted to about \$35 million in 1953 in the 49 States conducting the study. The value of contributions in kind cannot be estimated but was undoubtedly greater

Table 5.—Old-age assistance recipients: Distribution of States by percent of recipients with children outside the home and by percent with children in the home

Percent of recipients with children outside the home	Number of States with specified percent of recipients with children in the home				
	Total	11.6-18.1	18.3-22.2	22.4-30.2	31.0-48.3
Total number	49	12	12	13	12
36.7-55.3	12	6	5	1	0
56.5-69.2	12	2	5	3	2
70.2-75.4	13	2	1	5	5
75.7-85.3	12	2	1	4	5

because the recipients with such contributions outnumbered by far those receiving cash.

Presumably because of children's contributions, the parents who received contributions had smaller assistance payments, on the average, than those who did not. Among recipients with children in the home, the average assistance payment to those with no contributions from such children was \$51.86—\$14.54 greater than the average amount paid to those with contributions. Among recipients with children elsewhere, the average payment (\$50.30) to those receiving no contributions from such children was \$5.58 greater than the payment for those receiving contributions. Contributions of shelter and other contributions in kind exercised a greater influence in reducing assistance payments than cash contributions.

State variations.—The States vary widely in the proportions of recipients with children in the home and with children outside the home. Only 11.6 percent of the recipients in one State shared a home with children, and as many as 48.3 percent in another State; in the median State, 22.4 percent lived with children in the home. The percentage of recipients with children outside the home ranged from 36.7 to 85.3; in the median State, 70.2 percent had children outside the home. The States that have relatively few recipients with children outside the home also tend to have a low proportion with children in the home. The reverse is also true. States with a high percentage of recipients with children outside the home also tend to have a high per-

centage with children in the home (table 5).

Among recipients with children in the home, the percentage receiving contributions from such children ranged from 14.0 percent in one State to 83.9 percent in another; the median was 62.0. In the great majority of States (41), as in the country as a whole, the contributions of children in the home were most often in the form of shelter. In two States, shelter and other contributions in kind were about equally frequent. In four States other contributions in kind were most frequent, and in two States cash was most often contributed. The distribution of the States by the percentage of recipients who had children in the home and who received each type of contribution is shown in table 6.

Among recipients with children outside the home the proportion receiving contributions from such children ranged from 2.2 percent in one State to 36.3 percent in another; the median was 15.4 percent. Although in the country as a whole children outside the home contribute cash more frequently than shelter, this is not the pattern in most States. They made cash contributions most frequently in 18 States, shelter in 25 States, and other contributions in kind in six States. The national percentage with cash contributions from children outside the home is influenced by the relatively high percentage with such contributions in some States with large caseloads, where

Table 6.—Old-age assistance recipients with children in the home: Distribution of States by percent of such recipients receiving contributions from such children

Percent receiving contributions from children in home	Number of States by specified type of contribution			
	One or more types	Cash	Shelter	Other
Total number	49	49	49	49
Under 5.0	0	24	1	6
5.0-9.9	0	14	2	4
10.0-19.9	3	10	2	10
20.0-29.9	4	1	7	16
30.0-39.9	2	0	5	4
40.0-49.9	0	0	9	4
50.0-59.9	5	0	12	4
60.0-69.9	13	0	10	0
70.0-79.9	11	0	1	1
80.0-89.9	2	0	0	0

Table 4.—Old-age assistance recipients receiving cash contributions: Percentage distribution, with and without spouse also receiving old-age assistance, by amount of contribution, early 1953

Monthly cash contribution	No spouse or spouse not receiving old-age assistance	Spouse receiving old-age assistance ¹
Total	100.0	100.0
Under \$5.00	12.1	9.6
5.00-9.99	21.7	21.9
10.00-14.99	20.7	16.4
15.00-19.99	9.7	10.3
20.00-24.99	10.4	14.6
25.00-34.99	12.1	10.3
35.00-49.99	6.4	9.3
50.00-74.99	4.5	6.0
75.00 or more	2.3	1.5

¹ Amounts shown represent the total for the couple.

relatively few recipients have contributions in kind. In California, for example, which had 10.6 percent of all recipients in the 49 States participating in the study, 13.2 percent of the recipients with children outside the home received cash contributions, compared with 0.8 percent receiving shelter and the same low percentage for those getting contributions in kind. The number of recipients in California who obtained cash contributions from children living outside the home thus accounted for 17.4 percent of such recipients in the 49 States. Table 7 shows the distribution of the States by the proportion of old-age assistance recipients with children outside the home receiving each type of contribution from such children.

Effect of Children's Support of Aged Parents on Recipient Rates

Aged parents, especially those sharing homes with their children, are less likely than childless individuals to receive old-age assistance. In the country as a whole and in most States the recipient rate is smaller for aged parents than for childless individuals. Since there is no reason to believe that the independent income and resources of aged parents are greater than those of childless individuals, the lower recipient rate of the parents is believed to be caused by the support that many of them receive from their children.³

State differences in the extent of children's support of needy aged parents have a marked effect on old-age assistance recipient rates, since in nearly all States at least 70 percent of all aged persons are parents. Any factor, such as children's support, that affects the rate at which parents receive assistance is thus bound to have a significant effect on the total recipient rate in a State.

Because certain terms are used only in a specific sense in this section these special definitions are given in the following paragraphs.

³ A considerable amount of supporting detail has been omitted from this section of the article but has been incorporated in a technical supplement, which will be made available on request to the Bureau of Public Assistance.

Table 7.—Old-age assistance recipients with children outside the home: Distribution of States by percent of such recipients receiving contributions from such children

Percent receiving contributions from children outside home	Number of States by specified type of contribution			
	One or more types	Cash	Shelter	Other
Total number-----	49	49	49	49
Under 5.0-----	2	20	17	31
5.0-9.9-----	4	12	21	14
10.0-14.9-----	17	8	11	2
15.0-19.9-----	9	6	0	2
20.0-29.9-----	15	3	0	0
30.0-39.9-----	2	0	0	0

A *needy aged parent* is one whose resources plus income, if any, from earnings, retirement benefits, or other sources (excluding children's contributions) fall below the State's defined standard of economic security for aged persons. Under this concept, all parents receiving old-age assistance are needy individuals, but by no means all needy parents receive assistance.

A *needy parent* is *supported* by his children when the contributions he receives from them are sufficient, when added to his other income, to wipe out his need for assistance. In some States a parent is presumed to be supported by his children when the contributions he is expected to receive from them are sufficient, when added to his other income, to wipe out his need for assistance. Under this use of the term *support*, no aged person is considered to be supported by his children, even though he may receive contributions from them, so long as he receives old-age assistance. Unless otherwise specified, the term *support* includes both real and presumptive support.

Factors affecting recipient rates.—

If other things are equal, a State where many needy aged parents are supported by their children will have a lower recipient rate than a State where few needy parents are thus supported. The total recipient rate in a State is largely determined by three factors: (1) the State's standards for economic security, which determine the income and resources level below which an aged person is considered a needy individual; (2) the proportion of aged persons who are needy in relation to these stand-

ards; and (3) the proportion of needy parents who are supported by their children.

When assistance standards, the permitted maximum value for property owned by a recipient, and the proportion of persons who are needy are high and the proportion of needy parents who are supported by their children is low, a State will almost certainly have a high recipient rate. Similarly, when there are low assistance standards, a low maximum property value, a low proportion of aged persons who are needy, and a high proportion of needy parents who are supported by their children, a State will almost surely have a low recipient rate.

Differences among the States in the extent of children's support of aged persons are not known, but they can be inferred from estimated data on the percentages of aged persons in the population and among old-age assistance recipients who are parents. When the percentage of recipients who are parents is smaller than the percentage of all aged persons who are parents, the recipient rate for parents is necessarily smaller than the recipient rate for childless individuals in the State. If it is assumed that without children's support the recipient rate of parents would be at least as great as the recipient rate of childless individuals, the extent of children's support can be inferred from a comparison of the rates of the two groups of aged individuals. If the parent-recipient rate, for example, is only half the rate for childless recipients in a State, the number of parents receiving assistance would be doubled if the recipient rates of the two groups were equal; thus, the inferred number of aged parents being supported by their children would be at least equal to the number of parents presently receiving assistance.

If in each State aged parents received assistance at least as frequently as childless individuals, it is estimated that in 1953 there would have been at least half a million additional parents receiving assistance, representing more than a fourth of all the parents and more than a fifth of all aged persons receiving assistance. This is a minimum estimate because

it takes no account of the unknown number of parents supported by their children in the 13 States where it is estimated that parents receive assistance more frequently than childless individuals.⁴ The data for these 13 States suggest that without substantial children's support parents might in general receive assistance more frequently than childless individuals.

Children's support of aged persons not receiving assistance reduces considerably the cost of the old-age assistance program. It is estimated that without such support the cost of the old-age assistance program would be increased by \$200-\$300 million a year.

The lower the parent-recipient rate in relation to the childless-recipient rate in a State, the greater is the inferred number of parents supported by their children in relation to the number of parents receiving assistance. In the following discussion the term *relative parent-recipient rate* means the ratio of the parent-recipient rate to the childless-recipient rate; thus, a *relative parent-recipient rate* of 0.75 means that the proportion of parents receiving assistance (for example, 15 percent) is three-fourths as great as the proportion for the childless individuals (20 percent in this example).

With few exceptions the States where many needy aged parents are supported by their children (inferred from a low *relative parent-recipient rate*) have a low old-age assistance recipient rate, and States where few parents are supported by their children have a high recipient rate.

—20 of the 24 States with a low *relative parent-recipient rate* (0.75 or lower) had a low recipient rate (185 or fewer recipients per 1,000 aged individuals in June 1953).

—20 of the 24 States with a high *relative parent-recipient rate* (above 0.75) had a high recipient rate (more than 185 recipients per 1,000 aged individuals).

—Fully two-thirds of the total variation in old-age assistance recipient

rates may be explained on the basis of State variations in the *relative parent-recipient rate*. This degree of correlation is remarkably high for social data such as recipient rates, which are influenced by a multiplicity of social forces—some of them intangible and not lending themselves to quantitative representation.

Thus, the extent of children's support of aged persons in a State has a strong influence on the number of parents receiving assistance and on the total recipient rate.

In the States with a high rate of children's support for aged parents not receiving assistance, the cash contribution rate to assistance recipients from their children also tends to be higher than in other States. In other words, the forces that tend to keep relatively low the number of recipients with children also tend to increase the probability that, when an aged person with children does receive assistance, he will also receive some contribution from his children.

Factors affecting State variations in children's support.—Because of the strong impact of children's support of needy parents on old-age assistance recipient rates, it is important to analyze the factors that may account for the wide variations that are found among the States in the extent of children's support. These variations can be explained in large part on the basis of three factors: (1) the ability of children to contribute to the support of needy parents; (2) the level of the State's assistance standards for old-age assistance recipients; and (3) the extent to which needy parents have some income of their own, which, when supplemented by children's contributions, might be enough to wipe out their need for assistance.

State differences in the first factor—the ability of children to contribute to the support of needy parents—may be inferred from differences in per capita income. More children are likely to have enough income to support needy parents in high-income States than in low-income States; thus, in States with high per capita income, relatively many needy parents can be supported by their chil-

dren. In States with low per capita income, relatively few needy parents can be supported by their children. This hypothesis is supported by the following data:

—18 of the 24 States with a low per capita income (\$1,547 or less in 1953) had a low children's support level (as indicated by a *relative parent-recipient rate* greater than 0.75).

—18 of the 24 States with high per capita income (more than \$1,547 in 1953) had a high support level (a *relative parent-recipient rate* of 0.75 or less).

—36 percent of the total variation among the States in the *relative parent-recipient rate* was explained by State variations in per capita income.

Differences among the States in the second factor—the level of State old-age assistance standards—are indicated by variations in the median requirements of recipients with no spouse or with a spouse who does not receive old-age assistance. In the country as a whole, such recipients constituted 78 percent of all recipients at the time of the 1953 study. When a needy parent's requirements are low, even a small contribution may be sufficient to wipe out his need for assistance; when his requirements are large, even a fairly sizable contribution from his children may not be sufficient for this purpose. Thus, the level of assistance requirements, in conjunction with the factor of per capita income, exercises an important influence on State variations in the extent to which parents are supported by their children. This conclusion is supported by the fact that 47 percent of the variation among States in the *relative parent-recipient rate* can be explained by the combination of the two factors—per capita income and assistance standards—compared with 36 percent that is explained on the basis of per capita income alone.

The variations among the States in the third factor—the extent to which needy parents have some income of their own—may be inferred from State differences in the proportion of aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance. Few needy parents are regularly employed,

⁴ No estimate has been made for Hawaii because of the absence of the kind of source data available for the other States participating in the study. Thus, the data in this section refer to 48 States although 49 participated in the study.

and the most common source of income of aged persons not in the labor market is old-age and survivors insurance benefits. The greater the number of needy parents with some income in a State and the greater their income, the greater becomes the probability that small supplementary contributions will be sufficient to wipe out parents' need for public assistance. The influence of old-age and survivors insurance on the children's support level is indicated by the following data:

- 16 of the 24 States with a low old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rate (268 or fewer aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged individuals in June 1953) had a low children's support level.
- 16 of the 24 States with a high old-age and survivors insurance rate (more than 268 aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged individuals) had a children's support level that was high.
- 51 percent of the variation among States in the *relative parent-recipient rate* may be explained when the influence of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rate is added to the two factors—per capita income and assistance standards.

The remaining 49 percent of the variation in the *relative parent-recipient rate* is the result of other factors that cannot be precisely measured. Among these factors are differences among the States in legislative and plan provisions on children's responsibility for the support of aged, needy parents and in lien and recovery provisions, if any. Restrictive provisions in these areas, like other restrictive provisions, serve to reduce the number of persons receiving old-age assistance without necessarily assuring that the needs of persons thus excluded from the program will be adequately met. The reduction in recipient rates produced by such restrictive provisions, under which many persons ineligible for assist-

ance may have unmet need, is obviously less desirable than the reduction of caseloads brought about by full employment, high income, adequate insurance benefits, and voluntary support from children who contribute to their parents without sacrificing the essential interests of their own families.

Summary

Of every 1,000 old-age assistance recipients in early 1953, 726 had one or more children. Forty-one had children in the same home as the recipient only, 460 had children living elsewhere only, and 225 had children both at home and elsewhere.

One-third of all recipients with children receive contributions from them in the form of cash or of shelter or other contributions in kind. Contributions are received more frequently by recipients with children in the home than by recipients with children elsewhere. Recipients with children both at home and elsewhere are most likely to receive contributions.

Children living in the home of the recipient contribute shelter more frequently than they do cash or other contributions in kind. Children living outside the home contribute cash more frequently than the other types of contributions.

Women receive contributions more frequently than men; persons of advanced age receive contributions more frequently than those in younger age groups; and persons not able to care for their personal needs receive contributions more often than recipients able to care for themselves.

Children's cash contributions to recipients amounted to an estimated \$35 million in 1953, and contributions in the form of shelter and other contributions in kind were undoubtedly greater in aggregate value than cash contributions.

In the country as a whole and in most States the recipient rate of aged parents is smaller than the recipient

rate of childless individuals, reflecting the effects of children's support of many needy parents.

Without children's support it is estimated that the number of recipients would have been increased in 1953 by at least half a million and that the cost of the program would have gone up by \$200-\$300 million.

States where relatively many needy parents are kept off the assistance rolls by virtue of real or presumed support from children tend to have low recipient rates, and States where few parents are actually or presumably supported by their children tend to have high recipient rates. Two-thirds of the total variation in recipient rates in 1953 can be explained on the basis of State variations in the ratio of the parent-recipient rate to the rate of childless recipients.

Differences among the States in the frequency of children's support of needy parents can largely be explained by (1) the ability of children to contribute to the support of needy parents, as inferred from State differences in per capita income; (2) the level of the State's assistance standards for recipients; and (3) the extent to which needy parents have some income of their own, which, when supplemented by children's contributions, might be enough to wipe out their need for assistance. Differences in this third factor may be inferred from State differences in the proportion of aged persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

The frequency of children's support in the States is influenced upwards by high per capita income, low assistance standards, and a high old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rate; it is influenced downwards by a low per capita income, high assistance standards, and a high old-age and survivors insurance beneficiary rate. The actual extent of support will reflect a combination of these factors plus other factors that cannot be precisely measured.

Notes and Brief Reports

Money Income Sources of the Aged, December 1956*

The basic analysis of the income sources of the aged, prepared regularly in the Division of Program Research, is confined in this note as in the past to sources for persons aged 65 and over. The current analysis is supplemented, however, by a summary of available data relating to the income of women approaching age 65. Their economic status is of particular interest at this time because, under the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act, women may now receive old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits at age 62.

Persons Aged 65 and Over

In 1956, for the first time, aged persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits on their own wage record made up more than two-fifths of the total aged population. By the end of the year, 44 of every 100 persons aged 65 and over (more than 70 out of every 100 men and more than 20 out of every 100 women) were eligible to receive benefits on the basis of their own earnings record. In addition, about one-sixth of all aged persons—primarily wives and widows—were eligible for dependents' benefits. In all, more than three-fifths of the Nation's aged men and women were eligible for benefits either in their own right or as dependents.

Fewer than half of all persons aged 65 and over were actually receiving benefit checks in December 1956, however. The benefits of about one-fourth of the men and one-eighth of the women who were fully insured were not in current-payment status. Some 250,000 had their benefits withheld, generally because of employment, and nearly 1.2 million had not yet retired and filed a claim. In addition, some 400,000 wives would have been entitled to benefits had

their husbands' benefits been in current-payment status.

With total employment setting a new record in 1956, demand for experienced workers was heavy, and the steady decline in the labor-force participation rate for men aged 65 and over was halted for the first time since 1947. It is estimated that nearly 3.2 million aged persons had some money earnings in an average week in December 1956 and that more than 900,000 women who were not themselves employed were supported in part at least by their husband's earnings. Thus, about 28 percent of all aged persons, including earners' wives, had some money income from employment. For many of them, however, the amounts earned were probably small. More than one-fourth of the aged men and about two-fifths of the aged women at work in non-agricultural industries in December—

as throughout 1956—were employed part time (1-34 hours during the survey week).¹

No one source is available that gives the number of aged persons with money earnings who also received retirement or survivor benefits in December 1956. It appears probable, however, on the basis of estimates pieced together from various sources, that the number exceeded 1.2 million—30 percent of those with some income from employment or 14 percent of those receiving benefits under social insurance or veterans' programs.

Among the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries with earnings, some had doubtless reached age 72, when benefits continue to be paid regardless of employment—that is, as a straight annuity rather than as a retirement benefit. The great ma-

¹ Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports: Labor Force*, Series P-50, No. 72.

Table 1.—Estimated number of persons aged 65 and over in the United States receiving money income from specified sources, by sex, December 1956¹

Source of money income ²	Number of persons (in thousands)			Percentage distribution		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total aged 65 and over ³	14,750	6,800	7,950	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Employment	4,090	2,420	1,670	27.7	35.6	21.0
Earners	3,170	2,420	750	21.5	35.6	9.4
Earners' wives not themselves employed	920		920	6.2		11.6
2. Social insurance and related programs ⁴	8,510	4,340	4,170	57.7	63.8	52.4
Old-age and survivors insurance	6,980	3,560	3,420	47.3	52.4	43.0
Railroad retirement insurance	520	270	250	3.5	4.0	3.1
Government employees' retirement programs	500	300	200	3.4	4.4	2.5
Veterans' compensation and pension programs	740	470	270	5.0	6.9	3.4
Beneficiaries' wives not in direct receipt of benefits	230		230	1.6		2.9
3. Public assistance ⁵	2,560	980	1,580	17.4	14.4	19.9
4. No money income or income solely from other sources	1,490	100	1,390	10.1	1.5	17.5
Income from more than one of specified sources	1,900	1,040	860	12.9	15.3	10.8
Employment and social insurance or assistance	1,340	720	620	9.1	10.6	7.8
Employment and old-age and survivors insurance	930	480	450	6.3	7.1	5.7
Social insurance and public assistance	560	320	240	3.8	4.7	3.0
Old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance	540	310	230	3.7	4.6	2.9

¹ Persons with income from sources specified may also have received money income from other sources, such as interest, dividends, private pensions or annuities, or cash contributions from relatives.

² The sum of the persons shown on lines numbered 1-4 exceeds the number in the population by the estimated number with income from more than one of the specified sources (1-3). The estimates of persons with income from more than 1 source, developed from survey data, are subject to sampling variability (which may be relatively large for the smaller estimates) and to such errors as may result from attempts to adjust for developments since the sample surveys were conducted. They are not entirely consistent with those published in the *Bulletin* for periods before 1955 because of the availability of some new data and slight changes in methodology.

³ Estimated number of aged persons in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico,

and the Virgin Islands.

⁴ Persons with income from more than one of the programs listed are counted only once. In addition to the programs shown, unemployment insurance programs provided benefits for more than 84,000 aged men and 16,000 aged women in the continental United States; workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance programs provided income for an unknown number. For these 3 programs the overlap with other programs cannot be estimated.

⁵ Old-age assistance recipients and persons aged 65 and over receiving aid to the blind. Includes some 16,000 persons receiving vendor payments for medical care but no direct cash payment.

Source: Estimated in the Division of Program Research on the basis of published and unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census and agencies administering income-maintenance programs.

*Prepared by Lenore A. Epstein, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner.

jority, however, were undoubtedly among the part-time workers referred to above, and some doubtless worked full time in December but had low earnings or had worked only part of the year.

In all, an estimated 11.4 million aged persons had some money income in December 1956 from employment or social insurance or both. They represented 77 percent of all aged persons. Nine-tenths of the aged men and two-thirds of the aged women had income from either or both of these sources, roughly the same proportions as in June 1956 when employment was seasonally somewhat higher.

Of persons in the labor force in 1956, the percentage unemployed continued to be less for the aged than for all age groups combined. The proportion of unemployed workers out of a job 15 weeks or longer, however, showed the characteristic increase with age, averaging 36 percent for persons aged 65 and over and 21 percent for those aged 25-44.² In December more than 100,000 aged persons were receiving unemployment insurance benefits under State or Federal laws. Information is not available on the proportion who may have been receiving retirement benefits concurrently.

Beneficiaries under retirement and survivor programs made up more than 70 percent of all aged persons who did not rely primarily on earnings for their livelihood—a group defined to include all those without earnings plus those with earnings who received a payment under a public income-maintenance program. For men the corresponding proportion was 85 percent and for women 60 percent.

Old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries, numbering almost 7 million in December 1956, constituted more than four-fifths of all aged persons receiving benefits under one or more of the social insurance and related programs. Beneficiaries of the programs for railroad workers and for government employees totaled about half a million each. The number of aged persons receiving pensions or compensation under pro-

grams for veterans was half again as large. In addition, an estimated 230,000 women were supported in whole or part by benefits paid to their husbands under the programs for public employees and veterans. More than one-fifth of these 2 million persons were also receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits. In other words, roughly 1 in 16 of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries also benefited under another public program. Moreover, probably at least 1 in 6 of the beneficiaries—an estimated 1.2 million, including aged wives—received payments under private pension plans.

Public assistance payments provided the main support for about 2 million aged persons—two-thirds of them women—and supplemented social insurance benefit checks for some 560,000 others who received very small benefits or had special needs, as for medical care.

Most of the aged men without income from employment or social insurance were on the public assistance rolls. It is estimated that only some 100,000 were supported entirely from other sources or were without money income. The number of aged women in this situation continued to decline in 1956, but there were probably still about 1.4 million, most of them widows, who were supported by their children, in public institutions, or living on savings or annuities.

Women Aged 60-64

For women the lowered eligibility age for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits (from 65 to 62) became effective November 1956. It is estimated that at the end of 1956 about 340,000, or one-sixth of the 2.1 million women aged 62-64, were already on the benefit rolls. More than 470,000 women in this age group had filed claims by the end of December.

Under the Railroad Retirement Act, the eligibility age for receipt of monthly survivor benefits by a widow (without children) or dependent parent was lowered from 65 to 60 years, effective September 1954; by December 1956 almost 28,000 aged 60-64 were receiving these benefits. Since 1946, benefits have been payable at age 60 to women with 30 or more

years of service and to disabled employees with 10 or more years, but the number of women employed in the railroad industry is so small that there are probably no more than 1,000-1,500 women annuitants aged 60-64.

Retirement programs for public employees have characteristically had lower eligibility ages than these two Federal programs for workers in private industry, but there is at present no basis for estimating the total number of women aged 60-64 on the benefit rolls of public employee programs.

Under the programs for veterans' survivors, it is probable that considerably more than 100,000 widows and dependent mothers aged 60-64 were receiving pensions or compensation in December 1956.

Thus it appears that, of the 3.6 million women aged 60-64 in the United States in December 1956, those who were direct beneficiaries of social insurance and related programs must have numbered substantially more than half a million. Information is lacking on the extent of duplication, but it is probably less than that estimated for women aged 65 and over.

Employment is, of course, much more common among women aged 60-64 than among older women. In December, according to the Bureau of the Census estimates, the proportion of older women in the labor force declined for each age group over 54, as shown below:

Age	Percent
55-59	38.0
60-64	29.4
65-69	17.4
70 and over	6.9

The number of women aged 60-64 reporting some employment (including unpaid family work) during the survey week exceeded 1 million. It seems likely, moreover, that proportionately many more women in this age group than in the older ages can rely on their husband's earnings for support since at least 55 percent of them but only 35 percent of the older women were married and living with their husbands.

² Bureau of the Census, *ibid.*

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1955-56*

Federal grants to the States and localities during the fiscal year 1955-56 continued the upward trend started at the end of World War II, with an annual rate of increase higher than in any of the preceding 5 years except 1952-53. Although grants for education decreased somewhat, there were increases of varying size in

*Prepared by Sophie R. Dales, Division of Program Research, Office of Commissioner.

Table 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments, by purpose, fiscal years 1934-35 through 1955-56

Fiscal year	Total		Public assistance ¹	Employment security administration ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Education ⁵	All other ⁶
	Amount	Annual change, percent						
1934-35	\$2,196,577			\$1,257		\$1,516	\$12,722	\$2,181,082
1935-36	995,138	-54.7	\$28,424	3,068	\$4,380	2,117	13,322	943,818
1936-37	808,668	-18.7	143,934	11,484	12,758	3,089	15,651	621,752
1937-38	800,466	-1.1	216,074	45,939	15,329	3,655	21,625	494,843
1938-39	1,029,557	+28.6	246,898	62,858	14,754	3,893	25,411	675,743
1939-40	965,239	-6.2	271,135	61,539	21,873	4,558	25,137	581,001
1940-41	858,591	-11.0	330,408	65,632	25,870	5,078	25,620	405,984
1941-42	827,478	-3.6	374,568	74,034	29,057	5,541	25,811	318,497
1942-43	850,905	-2.9	305,623	36,480	30,396	5,824	26,158	356,514
1943-44	896,926	+5.4	404,942	35,229	60,223	8,616	25,644	362,272
1944-45	864,905	-3.6	410,364	33,730	78,555	9,670	25,131	307,454
1945-46	840,098	-2.9	439,132	54,547	71,169	13,361	25,341	296,549
1946-47	1,187,478	+41.3	613,831	99,252	63,134	98,757	31,145	281,594
1947-48	1,452,644	+22.3	718,359	133,610	55,309	91,958	35,813	417,594
1948-49	1,814,751	+24.9	927,897	140,314	66,646	98,843	36,951	544,100
1949-50	2,195,473	+21.0	1,123,418	207,617	119,158	113,163	38,501	593,617
1950-51	2,242,921	+2.2	1,185,794	173,838	168,938	102,553	49,123	562,706
1951-52	2,322,238	+3.5	1,177,688	182,804	182,865	114,802	112,003	551,986
1952-53	2,758,083	+18.6	1,329,933	197,779	188,822	114,020	215,205	727,323
1953-54	2,953,964	+7.3	1,437,516	209,136	138,042	115,248	203,691	859,331
1954-55	3,092,312	+4.7	1,426,599	188,898	117,581	141,421	239,444	978,369
1955-56	3,404,839	+10.1	1,455,275	226,961	133,166	177,246	209,135	1,203,057

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and, beginning 1950-51, aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act as amended.

² Unemployment insurance administration under the Social Security Act beginning 1935-36; employment service administration, 1934-35 through December 1941 and, after wartime emergency nationalization of State employment services, from Nov. 16, 1946, to date.

³ Maternal and child health services and services for crippled children under the Social Security Act and general public health services from 1935-36 to date; from inception of the program through 1948-49, emergency maternity and infant care; from inception of the program to date: venereal disease, tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease control, mental health activities, hospital survey and construction, and water pollution control; and, for 1955-56, emergency poliomyelitis vaccination program.

⁴ Child welfare services under the Social Security Act from 1935-36 to date; vocational rehabilitation and State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors from 1934-35 to date; community war service day care for 1942-43; school lunch program from 1946-47 to date; and school milk program beginning 1954-55.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, and State marine schools from 1934-35 to date; emergency Office of Education grants from 1935-36 to 1940-41; maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas from 1946-47 to date; school survey and construction in certain areas from 1950-51 to date; and, for 1954-55,

grants for public assistance and other welfare services, employment security administration, health services, and all other purposes. As a result, total grants increased 10 percent from the \$3,092 million of 1954-55 to \$3,405 million for 1955-56 (table 1).

Existing Federal aids to States and localities vary considerably in purpose and financial characteristics. The term "grants," as used here, is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and for those programs in which the bulk of the funds is

channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind have been included when they conform to this definition. Federal aid granted directly to individuals and private institutions and reimbursements to State and local governments for expenses incurred by them as agents of the Federal Government in administering programs primarily national in character have been excluded. Shared revenues have also been excluded.

Grants for public assistance payments and administration amounted to \$1,455 million in the fiscal year 1955-56, \$29 million or 2 percent more than the \$1,427 million granted in 1954-55. The amounts granted for each of the four categorical assistance programs and the percentage change from the preceding year are shown below. The relative proportion

Program	Amount (in millions)		Percentage change
	1955-56	1954-55	
Old-age assistance	\$928	\$920	+0.9
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	92	82	+12.2
Aid to dependent children	397	388	+2.3
Aid to the blind	38	36	+5.6

of all public assistance grants represented by grants for each of the four categorical assistance programs in 1955-56 remained the same as in 1954-55: for the aged, 64 percent; for the disabled, 6 percent; for dependent children, 27 percent; and for the blind, 3 percent.

The largest increase (12.2 percent) occurred in the youngest of the four categorical aid programs—aid to the permanently and totally disabled, which completed its fifth full year in 1955-56. During the year, the plans submitted by Florida and Nebraska were approved for Federal participation, bringing to 45 the total number of approved State plans (and of States receiving grants in 1955-56). Seven States and Alaska still had no federally approved plan in this assistance category at the end of the fiscal year.

Despite a slight increase from the preceding year in the dollar amount

State and local preparation for the White House Conference on Education.

⁶ Federal Emergency Relief Administration grants from 1934-35 to 1937-38; agricultural experiment stations and extension work from 1934-35 to date; cooperative projects in marketing from 1947-48 to date; forestry cooperation from 1934-35 to date and wildlife restoration from 1938-39 to date; supply and distribution of farm labor from 1942-43 to 1948-49; removal of surplus agricultural commodities under sec. 32 of the Act of Aug. 24, 1935, from 1935-36 to date; commodities furnished by the Commodity Credit Corporation from 1949-50 to date; Federal annual contributions to public housing authorities from 1939-40 to date; regular and emergency highway construction from 1934-35 to date; Federal airport program from 1947-48 to date; Public Works Administration grants and liquidation thereof from 1934-35 through 1949-50; wartime public works from 1941-42 through 1948-49; community facilities and disaster and emergency relief from 1941-42 to date; civil defense from 1951-52 to date; slum clearance and urban redevelopment from 1952-53 to date; drought relief from 1953-54 to date; and urban planning assistance beginning 1955-56.

Source: *Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Combined Statements of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances of the United States Government*, and other Treasury reports. Grants for part of the school lunch program for 1946-47 and for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities for 1935-36 through 1946-47, as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

granted for each public assistance program, their total represents only 42.7 percent of all Federal grants—the lowest proportion since 1940–41. This drop is explainable partially in terms of the growing importance of other continuing grant programs and the addition of new grant programs, as well as in terms of the changing economic conditions and continuing expansion of the old-age and survivors insurance program that have led to a considerable degree of stabilization in State public assistance outlays. Grants for public assistance are the largest made by the Federal Government for any one purpose. Second in order of dollar magnitude are the regular and emergency highway construction grants. From 1950–51, when the fourth public assistance program was added and assistance grants reached the alltime peak percentage-wise, grants for public assistance and highway construction have represented the following proportions of total Federal grants:

Year	Percent of total grants	
	Public assistance	Highway construction
1950–51.....	52.9	17.8
1951–52.....	50.7	18.1
1952–53.....	48.3	18.8
1953–54.....	48.7	18.2
1954–55.....	46.1	19.3
1955–56.....	42.7	21.7

Public assistance grants represented 79.2 percent of the grants administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1955–56, compared with 78.6 percent in 1954–55. For the past 3 fiscal years they accounted for 98 percent of the Social Security Administration grants; the remainder was for the three Children's Bureau grant programs.

Federal grants for the administration of the State unemployment insurance and employment service programs amounted to \$227 million, 20 percent more than the \$189 million of 1954–55. Although these grants, like all grants, are made from the general funds of the Treasury, they have been regarded as coming from the portion of the Federal unemployment tax against which employers are not permitted to offset their

payments under State unemployment insurance laws. Administrative costs of the employment security programs in the States have never equaled the amount of the Federal collections (0.3 percent of taxable payrolls). Under the Employment Security Financing Act of 1954 (Public Law No. 567, Eighty-third Congress, second session) the excess—up to \$200 million—of collections over administrative costs is appropriated to the Federal unemployment account within the unemployment trust fund. From the fund thus established, States with depleted reserves may borrow to help pay benefits.¹ Amounts in excess of \$200 million are allocated to the accounts in the unemployment trust fund of the various States in the same proportion that their covered payrolls bear to the aggregate payroll of all States. Such an allocation was made on July 1, 1956, of the \$33.4 million above the legal maximum paid into the Federal unemployment account up to the end of the fiscal year 1955–56.

Grants for health services in 1955–56 totaled \$133 million, 13.3 percent more than the 1954–55 sum but still less than in 1953–54. Health grants reached an alltime peak of \$183 million in 1951–52 and then declined each subsequent year through 1954–55. In 1955–56, grants under continuing programs totaled \$105 million, 10.5 percent less than the amounts granted for the same programs in the preceding fiscal year. In addition, a total of \$28 million was granted in 1955–56 for the emergency poliomyelitis vaccination program—\$24 million under the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955² to be used by the States for purchasing the vaccine and/or for administration and \$4 million under the general health assistance emergency grant authority to aid State health departments in the administration of

¹ One loan of \$3 million to Alaska has so far been made. Alaska repaid this loan Dec. 28, 1956, but then immediately (Jan. 3, 1957) took out another, for \$2.6 million (the legal maximum, based on the largest amount paid in benefits in any of the 4 preceding quarters).

² Public Law No. 377, Eighty-fourth Congress, first session. This act has since been extended to June 20, 1957. (69 Statute 704.)

the poliomyelitis vaccination program. These two emergency programs account for the rise in total health grants. Among the continuing programs, grants were about the same as in 1954–55 for maternal and child health services and for control of tuberculosis, cancer, and heart disease. Grants were lower for hospital construction (a decline of \$18.5 million or 25 percent) and for construction of community water-treatment facilities in defense-impacted areas (a program in liquidation). They were somewhat higher for general health assistance, crippled children's services, control of venereal disease, and mental health activities.

Grants for welfare programs other than public assistance rose \$36 million (25 percent) in 1955–56 to a total of \$177 million. Vocational rehabilitation grants increased 29 percent to \$33 million. The greatest growth occurred in the school milk grant program, new in 1954–55, which more than doubled in 1955–56 to a total of \$50 million. Grants for the other programs in the group remained at about the 1954–55 level. Grants for health services and for welfare services other than public assistance together represented 9.1 percent of all Federal grants in 1955–56, a slightly higher proportion than in the 2 preceding fiscal years.

Education grants amounted to \$209 million in 1955–56, \$30 million less than in 1954–55. The reduction was attributable almost entirely to a decrease of \$31 million or 26 percent in school construction grants. All other education grants either remained approximately the same or increased very slightly. From 1934–35 through 1950–51, grants for education ranged from less than 1 percent to slightly more than 3 percent of all Federal grants and averaged 2.4 percent of the total. In 1951–52 they increased sharply, both in dollar amount and as a percent of the total. In that year they formed 4.8 percent of total grants; in 1952–53, 7.8 percent; in 1953–54, 6.9 percent; in 1954–55, 7.7 percent; and in 1955–56, 6.1 percent.

Grants for all other purposes totaled \$1,203 million in 1955–56, \$225 million or 23 percent more than in 1954–55. The components of this

heterogeneous group, which are administered by half a dozen Federal agencies, and the amounts granted in recent fiscal years are shown below.

Purpose	Amount (in millions)		
	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54
Total.....	\$1,203.1	\$978.4	\$859.3
Agricultural experiment.....	23.7	18.6	13.3
Agricultural extension.....	43.0	38.4	31.5
Airport construction.....	16.5	8.4	17.5
Civil defense.....	9.6	10.5	13.7
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	91.4	110.5	.1
Cooperative marketing.....	2.4	2.2	1.3
Defense community facilities.....	.6	2.4	8.6
Disaster relief.....	16.2	8.9	1.5
Drought relief.....	(1)	4.9	4.0
Forestry cooperation.....	10.5	9.8	9.7
Highway construction.....	740.0	596.7	538.5
Low-rent public housing.....	75.0	60.9	38.2
Surplus commodity removal.....	144.7	56.4	154.7
Urban planning.....	.3		
Urban renewal.....	13.6	33.5	11.6
Wildlife restoration.....	15.7	16.4	15.1

¹ Less than \$0.1 million.

Highway construction grants continued in 1955-56 to be the largest of the miscellaneous group (61.5 percent of the total). One new grant program appeared in this group—urban planning assistance. Under the Housing Act of 1954,³ these grants are made to State planning boards on a 50-50 matching basis to provide planning assistance to towns with populations of less than 25,000 and to metropolitan areas or similar urban regions in evolving comprehensive plans for their growth and development. Grants may also be made directly to metropolitan area planning authorities.

Per capita grants.—Per capita grants are shown in table 2 by State and by major purpose. The States have been ranked by average 1953-55 per capita personal income and divided into high-, middle-, and low-income groups. Within each income group the States vary widely in per capita grants received. Total grants received in 1955-56 by the high-income group, for example, averaged \$16.58 per capita, but the range was

Table 2.—Per capita Federal grants to States and localities, by State and purpose, fiscal year 1955-56

States ranked by 1953-55 average per capita personal income	Average per capita personal income, 1953-55	Population July 1, 1955 (in thousands)	Per capita grants						
			Total	Public assistance ¹	Employment security administration ²	Health services ³	Other welfare services ⁴	Education ⁵	All other ⁶
Total ⁷		167,358	\$20.34	\$8.70	\$1.36	\$0.80	\$1.06	\$1.25	\$7.19
Continental United States.....	\$1,801	164,303	20.42	8.80	1.37	.77	1.05	1.22	7.20
High-income group.....		89,728	16.58	7.12	1.61	.55	.87	1.02	5.41
Delaware.....	2,470	390	17.89	4.52	1.27	.81	1.24	.96	9.09
Connecticut.....	2,428	2,200	14.07	5.87	1.60	.48	.99	1.37	3.75
Nevada.....	2,393	235	59.80	6.07	3.14	2.91	.70	7.02	39.97
District of Columbia.....	2,284	857	14.94	4.80	1.17	1.18	.95	.13	6.72
New Jersey.....	2,254	5,324	10.77	2.97	1.86	.38	.64	.51	4.42
California.....	2,212	12,961	23.81	12.41	1.84	.61	.91	2.39	5.64
Illinois.....	2,201	9,301	15.96	6.94	1.06	.41	.99	.51	6.06
New York.....	2,191	16,021	15.32	6.79	1.98	.53	.74	.36	4.92
Michigan.....	2,086	7,326	15.14	5.84	1.55	.56	.99	1.00	5.21
Ohio.....	2,014	8,945	13.65	6.35	1.09	.41	.82	.84	4.12
Massachusetts.....	2,006	4,773	18.84	10.47	1.90	.66	1.06	.48	4.27
Maryland.....	1,975	2,744	14.94	3.91	1.32	.88	.87	3.69	4.27
Washington.....	1,974	2,607	25.44	12.76	1.78	.49	1.16	3.05	6.22
Rhode Island.....	1,912	817	25.25	7.67	2.52	.78	1.02	1.61	11.65
Indiana.....	1,870	4,329	12.93	4.36	1.01	.43	.85	.57	5.70
Pennsylvania.....	1,868	10,898	14.34	4.62	1.67	.61	.81	.32	6.31
Middle-income group.....		40,561	23.02	9.59	1.08	.86	1.08	1.59	8.83
Wyoming.....	1,804	312	45.78	7.38	2.11	1.05	1.28	2.51	31.45
Oregon.....	1,802	1,685	20.35	6.90	1.73	.62	.93	.70	9.46
Montana.....	1,788	629	33.97	9.09	1.84	.90	1.09	2.44	18.61
Wisconsin.....	1,752	3,702	15.66	5.93	.87	.83	1.22	.39	6.42
Missouri.....	1,745	4,201	31.06	17.26	.96	.87	1.01	1.00	9.96
Colorado.....	1,729	1,547	32.89	17.70	1.22	.63	.94	2.94	9.45
Minnesota.....	1,663	3,190	20.29	8.36	1.01	.96	1.35	.61	8.10
Kansas.....	1,658	2,060	25.21	9.08	.87	1.16	.97	2.57	10.56
New Hampshire.....	1,643	553	21.43	5.96	1.93	1.09	1.00	1.41	10.05
Iowa.....	1,597	2,671	20.25	7.79	.71	.61	1.30	.44	9.40
Arizona.....	1,595	1,007	31.19	9.52	2.22	.52	1.12	2.64	15.16
Florida.....	1,595	3,580	21.46	10.91	1.17	.95	1.11	1.25	6.07
Nebraska.....	1,588	1,394	24.83	6.77	.80	.93	.97	1.40	13.96
Texas.....	1,579	8,748	21.71	10.57	1.08	.66	.90	1.48	7.02
Utah.....	1,528	797	31.08	8.29	2.05	.96	1.02	2.70	16.06
Virginia.....	1,500	3,579	17.36	3.50	.61	1.26	1.21	4.58	6.21
Maine.....	1,498	906	24.57	9.20	1.40	1.25	1.12	1.44	10.15
Low-income group.....		34,013	27.41	12.27	1.07	1.27	1.50	1.31	9.99
Oklahoma.....	1,470	2,210	43.29	23.34	1.20	.99	1.34	3.72	12.70
Vermont.....	1,470	370	27.98	10.34	2.06	1.28	1.52	.76	12.02
Idaho.....	1,463	612	30.67	8.23	1.96	1.15	1.22	1.65	16.45
New Mexico.....	1,408	793	42.16	10.12	1.66	.93	1.24	7.90	20.31
Louisiana.....	1,308	2,934	36.71	23.21	1.00	1.40	1.37	.42	9.31
South Dakota.....	1,305	683	30.84	8.92	.84	1.05	1.29	2.56	16.18
Georgia.....	1,265	3,662	25.23	12.96	.91	1.41	1.64	1.57	6.73
North Dakota.....	1,265	643	29.34	7.47	1.20	1.59	1.36	.86	16.86
West Virginia.....	1,260	1,984	23.69	10.31	.90	1.00	1.50	.41	9.58
Tennessee.....	1,225	3,414	22.15	9.52	.99	1.55	1.46	.94	7.70
Kentucky.....	1,221	3,011	23.72	9.77	.89	1.16	1.26	.71	9.94
North Carolina.....	1,191	4,344	19.60	7.52	.99	1.18	1.43	.60	7.88
Alabama.....	1,105	3,110	30.30	13.14	1.11	1.36	1.80	1.43	11.46
South Carolina.....	1,098	2,308	20.18	8.44	1.13	1.23	1.41	.95	7.02
Arkansas.....	1,012	1,802	31.54	12.40	1.22	1.19	1.94	1.43	13.36
Mississippi.....	890	2,133	26.80	11.57	1.09	1.32	1.79	.70	10.33
Territories and possessions.....		3,056	16.55	3.19	.86	2.02	1.38	2.73	6.38
Alaska.....		209	43.40	8.23	4.78	6.17	.79	19.22	4.20
Hawaii.....		560	24.91	6.44	1.28	2.38	.95	6.29	7.57
Puerto Rico.....		2,263	11.80	1.88	.38	1.48	1.53	.33	6.20
Virgin Islands.....		24	34.92	6.60	1.63	8.58	2.87	1.58	13.67

¹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

² Unemployment insurance and employment service administration.

³ Maternal and child health services; services for crippled children; general public health services; venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart disease, and cancer control; mental health activities; hospital survey and construction; water pollution control; and emergency poliomyelitis vaccination.

⁴ Child welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, State and Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, and school lunch and school milk programs.

⁵ Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts, vocational education, education of the blind, State marine schools, school survey and construction in certain areas, and maintenance and operation of schools in certain areas.

⁶ Agricultural experiment stations and extension work, cooperative projects in marketing and commodities donated by the Commodity Credit Corpo-

ration, forestry cooperation, removal of surplus agricultural commodities, wildlife restoration, annual contributions to public housing agencies, Federal airport program, regular and emergency highway construction, community facilities, disaster and emergency relief, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, civil defense, drought relief, and urban planning assistance.

⁷ Includes small amount undistributed, as well as civil defense contributions to the Canal Zone.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1956*, and are on the basis of checks issued in the fiscal year. Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1955, which appear in *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 145. Personal income data used are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1956.

more than \$49—from \$10.77 in New Jersey to \$59.80 in Nevada. Among the low-income group of States, average total grants per capita were \$27.41, with a range of less than \$24—from \$19.60 in North Carolina to \$43.29 in Oklahoma. In the high-income States the range widened by

about \$10 from the \$39 of the preceding year, while in the low-income group the range increased by about 50 cents. For the middle-income group, average total grants per capita rose from \$21.56 in 1954-55 to \$23.02 in 1955-56. Here, too, the range widened; it was \$30.17 in 1955-56 (from \$15.66 in Wisconsin to \$45.78 in Wyoming), compared with \$23.84 in 1954-55 (from \$13.41 in Wisconsin to \$37.25 in Wyoming).

Both the total grants and those for public assistance, health, other welfare services, and education tend to vary inversely with per capita personal income. In general, the grants average somewhat higher per capita in the low-income States than in the middle-income group, and higher in the middle-income States than in those of the high-income range. In many of the programs the grant-in-aid formula for distribution of Federal funds is designed to achieve at least a minimum degree of equalization in the program among all States. In 1955-56, as in previous years, there was an observable tendency for per capita grants for employment security administration to vary in direct relationship to State per capita income. The "all other" category, including as it does grants for activities at least partly concentrated in urban and suburban areas as well as exclusively rural programs, cannot be analyzed on the basis of income and population relationships.

Grants for many purposes are higher per capita in the sparsely populated "public land" States than in other States as a result of the operation of minimum allotment provisions and certain allocation formulas. In Nevada, for example, which ranked third highest in terms of per capita income and where grants amounted to \$59.80 per capita, in comparison with \$20.42 for the continental United States, 57.0 percent of total grants to the State went for highway construction. Wyoming, first in the middle-income group, received \$45.78 per capita in grants, and 59.9 percent of the grants was for highways. New Mexico, fourth among the 16 low-income States, received \$42.16 per capita in grants. Of this total, 34.5 percent was for highways and 24.0 percent for public assistance. The

Table 3.—Federal grants to States and localities in relation to personal income and State general revenues, by State, fiscal year 1955-56

States ranked by 1953-55 average per capita personal income	Total grants to States			Grants under programs administered by Social Security Administration				
	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income	As percent of total State general revenues	Amount (in thousands)	As percent of personal income	As percent of total State general revenues	As percent of total grants	Per capita
Total Continental United States	\$3,404,839			\$1,488,897			44	\$8.90
	3,354,271	1.1	18	1,477,382	0.5	8	44	8.99
High-income group	1,487,793	.8	15	650,639	.3	7	44	7.25
Delaware	6,976	.7	10	1,983	.2	3	28	5.08
Connecticut	30,963	.6	12	13,341	.2	5	43	6.06
Nevada	14,053	2.5	28	1,610	.3	3	11	6.85
District of Columbia	12,807	.6	(?)	4,645	.2	(?)	36	5.42
New Jersey	57,364	.5	15	16,284	.1	4	28	3.06
California	308,560	1.0	15	162,314	.6	8	53	12.52
Illinois	148,404	.7	18	65,492	.3	8	44	7.04
New York	245,501	.7	15	109,824	.3	7	45	6.86
Michigan	110,950	.7	11	43,810	.3	4	39	5.98
Ohio	122,057	.7	15	57,903	.3	7	47	6.47
Massachusetts	89,910	.9	17	50,613	.5	10	56	10.60
Maryland	41,007	.8	13	11,470	.2	4	28	4.18
Washington	66,328	1.3	15	33,773	.7	8	51	12.95
Rhode Island	20,630	1.3	25	6,518	.4	8	32	7.98
Indiana	55,980	.7	15	19,366	.2	5	35	4.47
Pennsylvania	156,302	.8	17	51,692	.2	6	33	4.74
Middle-income group	933,845	1.4	20	397,867	.6	9	43	9.81
Wyoming	14,284	2.6	21	2,490	.5	4	17	7.98
Oregon	34,282	1.1	15	11,925	.4	5	35	7.08
Montana	21,367	1.8	24	5,968	.5	7	28	9.54
Wisconsin	57,961	.9	14	22,648	.3	5	39	6.12
Missouri	130,496	1.7	33	73,361	1.0	19	56	17.46
Colorado	50,884	1.9	23	27,814	1.0	12	55	17.98
Minnesota	64,738	1.2	16	27,334	.5	7	42	8.57
Kansas	51,939	1.5	22	19,127	.6	8	37	9.28
New Hampshire	11,852	1.2	24	3,435	.4	7	29	6.21
Iowa	54,095	1.3	17	21,434	.5	7	40	8.02
Arizona	31,405	2.0	21	9,736	.6	7	31	9.67
Florida	76,827	1.3	17	39,770	.7	9	52	11.11
Nebraska	34,607	1.6	26	9,713	.5	7	28	6.97
Texas	189,943	1.3	20	94,024	.7	10	50	10.75
Utah	24,770	2.0	24	6,991	.6	7	28	8.77
Virginia	62,135	1.1	20	13,460	.2	4	22	3.76
Maine	22,259	1.5	22	8,606	.6	9	39	9.50
Low-income group	932,239	2.2	23	428,875	1.0	11	46	12.61
Oklahoma	95,663	2.9	28	52,192	1.6	15	55	23.62
Vermont	10,352	1.8	23	4,053	.7	9	39	10.95
Idaho	18,769	2.1	22	5,310	.6	6	28	8.68
New Mexico	33,432	2.0	21	8,340	.7	5	25	10.52
Louisiana	107,719	2.8	19	68,935	1.8	12	64	23.50
South Dakota	21,062	2.5	25	6,356	.7	7	30	9.31
Georgia	92,378	1.9	23	48,590	1.0	12	53	13.27
North Dakota	18,867	2.1	19	5,055	.6	5	27	7.86
West Virginia	46,993	1.8	24	21,087	.8	11	45	10.63
Tennessee	75,625	1.8	23	33,523	.8	10	44	9.82
Kentucky	71,434	1.9	29	30,421	.8	12	43	10.10
North Carolina	85,128	1.6	18	34,109	.6	7	40	7.85
Alabama	94,242	2.6	28	42,034	1.1	12	45	13.52
South Carolina	46,583	1.8	19	20,324	.8	8	44	8.81
Arkansas	56,828	3.0	32	23,025	1.2	13	41	12.78
Mississippi	57,165	2.8	26	25,522	1.3	12	45	11.97
Territories and possessions	50,568			11,515			23	3.77
Alaska	9,070			2,015			22	9.64
Hawaii	13,947			3,943			28	7.04
Puerto Rico	26,712			5,214			20	2.30
Virgin Islands	838			344			41	14.33

¹ Includes small amount undistributed, as well as civil defense contributions to the Canal Zone.

² General revenue data for the District of Columbia for 1955-56 not yet available.

Source: Grants data are from the *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1956*, and are on the basis of checks issued in the fiscal year.

Personal income data are for calendar year 1955 and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, August 1956. State general revenue data are for the fiscal year 1956 and are from the *Summary of State Government Finances in 1956* (Bureau of the Census). Per capita grants are based on estimates by the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1955.

situation was similar in other Western States.

Total grants per capita are also significantly high in States that spend relatively large sums from State and local funds for their public assistance programs, because of the Federal matching requirement in the Social Security Act. Oklahoma, for example, with total per capita grants of \$43.29, received 53.9 percent of its total grants for public assistance. More than 63 percent of total grants to Louisiana went for public assistance; total grants per capita were \$36.71. In 1954-55, however, grants for public assistance were 57.7 percent and 68.5 percent of total grants in these two States, and grants per capita were \$39.91 and \$32.66, respectively.

In 1955-56, total grants per capita were slightly higher for the Territories and possessions, taken as a group, than in 1954-55 (\$16.55 compared with \$14.24). The average for the group, however, continued to be less than per capita total grants for the continental United States, mainly because of the significantly low per capita grants to Puerto Rico—the most populous of the Territories and possessions. These low per capita grants are occasioned, in turn, by the fact that the maximums on individual assistance payments in which the Federal Government will share and the Federal share of the payments are lower for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands than for the States; in addition there is an overall dollar maximum on the Federal payment to these possessions.

Relation to personal income.—Total grants to State and local governments as a percent of personal income received and of total State general revenues tend to be higher, on the average, in States with low per capita income (table 3). These percentages are also high in the sparsely populated public land States and the States that make relatively heavy expenditures for public assistance. Federal grants represented 1.1 percent of personal income for the continental United States and 18.0 percent of State general revenues. Grants to State and local governments are presented here as percentages of total State general revenues,

but they would be more meaningfully related to combined State and local general revenues. There is available, however, no complete and consistent series for recent years on total local government revenues, by State.

Grants administered by the Social Security Administration totaled \$1,489 million in 1955-56—\$33 million or 2.3 percent more than the \$1,456 million of 1954-55 and \$22 million or 1.5 percent more than the sums granted in 1953-54. They represented 43.7 percent of all Federal grants, compared with 47.1 percent in the fiscal year 1954-55 and exactly half the total in 1953-54. These grants, on the average, equaled 0.5 percent of personal income in the continental United States and 8.0 percent of State general revenues. Here, too, the proportion tended to be larger in States with low per capita income. The percentage that Social Security Administration grants were of total grants varied only slightly among the three income groups of States, although State-by-State variation was considerably wider—ranging from 11 percent for Nevada in the high-income group to 64 percent for Louisiana in the low-income group. For the Territories and possessions, Social Security Administration grants constituted 23 percent of all grants and amounted to \$3.77 per capita, compared with \$8.99 for the continental United States.

Expenditures for Assistance Payments from State-Local Funds, 1955-56*

For the country as a whole, State and local fiscal effort to support public assistance in the fiscal year 1955-56 was about the same as it was a year earlier. The concept of fiscal effort used in the following analysis is a measure of the relationship between the expenditures for public assistance payments from State and local funds and personal income. Nationally, the State and local share

of assistance payments for 1955-56 amounted to 46 cents per \$100 of personal income, compared with 47 cents per \$100 of personal income in the preceding year (table 1).¹ This insignificant shift in fiscal effort for the United States resulted from a slightly higher percentage increase in personal income than in assistance payments from State-local funds.

Expenditures for assistance payments from State and local funds rose moderately in the fiscal year 1955-56, mainly as a result of higher assistance standards in each of the five public assistance programs. The increase of 3.8 percent in the non-Federal share of assistance payments for the United States represented an increase of \$52.3 million. Underlying the total change in expenditures from State and local funds, however, was a rise of \$68.7 million for the four federally aided categories and a decline of \$16.4 million for general assistance, which is financed entirely from State and local funds. Despite higher average payments to recipients of general assistance, annual expenditures for that program dropped because of a 14-percent decline in the number of individuals receiving assistance.

Personal income for the year also rose moderately, but the percentage increase was slightly greater than that in assistance expenditures from State and local funds. The 6.5-percent rise pushed the total personal income for the United States to a new high of \$304.3 billion in 1955.

All but four States shared in the increase in total personal income that occurred between 1954 and 1955 (table 2). Percentage changes in income were much greater for the States with increases, moreover, than for those with declines. Shifts amounted to 5 percent or more in only two of the States with decreases but in 40 of the States with increases. North Dakota experienced the largest rise in personal income (16.1 per-

¹ In this note, assistance expenditures for the fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are related to personal income for the calendar years 1954 and 1955, respectively. Since income data for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are not available, totals represent data for the continental United States and Hawaii.

*Prepared by Frank J. Hanmer, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

cent) and was one of nine States with a gain of at least 10 percent.

In the fiscal year 1955-56, 36 States—7 out of every 10—raised their outlay from State and local funds to meet the cost of assistance payments. These increases from the preceding year were usually smaller percentagewise, however, than those in personal income; almost two-

thirds of the 36 jurisdictions with increases from 1954-55 in the non-Federal share of assistance payments raised expenditures from State-local funds less than 5 percent. Relatively large increases occurred, however, in Alabama and the State of Washington. Expenditures from State-local funds went up 50 percent in Alabama, where program liberalizations—insti-

Table 1.—Expenditures for public assistance payments from State and local funds in relation to personal income and amount expended per inhabitant, by State, 1955-56¹

State	Percentage change in—		Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance			
	Personal income, 1955 from 1954	Expenditures from State and local funds for assistance, 1955-56 from 1954-55	Per \$100 of personal income			Per inhabitant, 1955-56
			1954-55	1955-56	Percentage change, 1955-56 from 1954-55	
United States ²	+6.5	+3.8	\$0.47	\$0.46	-2.1	\$8.53
Alabama.....	+13.4	+49.6	.28	.37	+32.1	4.50
Arizona.....	+6.9	+3.0	.44	.42	-4.5	6.89
Arkansas.....	+7.4	— .4	.46	.42	-8.7	4.54
California.....	+8.4	+2.3	.69	.65	-5.8	14.78
Colorado.....	+8.3	+13.2	1.55	1.62	+4.5	28.57
Connecticut.....	+6.6	+7.7	.40	.40	+1.0	9.92
Delaware.....	+10.0	+2.7	.17	.16	-5.9	3.94
District of Columbia.....	+6.5	+7	.17	.16	-5.9	3.72
Florida.....	+10.9	+3.4	.34	.31	-8.8	5.40
Georgia.....	+10.5	+4.9	.44	.41	-6.8	5.58
Hawaii.....	+6.8	+1.6	.40	.38	-5.0	7.09
Idaho ³	+3.9	+2	.51	.49	-3.9	7.19
Illinois.....	+6.1	+3.9	.47	.46	-2.1	10.27
Indiana.....	+7.6	-1.9	.25	.22	-12.0	4.25
Iowa.....	-5.3	+1.7	.49	.53	+8.2	8.22
Kansas.....	— .5	+3.2	.58	.61	+5.2	9.98
Kentucky.....	+3.7	+1.3	.32	.31	-3.1	3.89
Louisiana.....	+4.5	+13.8	.96	1.05	+9.4	13.98
Maine.....	+10.7	— .8	.57	.51	-10.5	8.11
Maryland.....	+7.6	-2.3	.15	.14	-6.7	2.78
Massachusetts.....	+5.9	+2.0	.83	.80	-3.6	16.04
Michigan.....	+10.3	-1.1	.43	.39	-9.3	8.41
Minnesota.....	+4.4	+6.0	.71	.72	+1.4	12.20
Mississippi.....	+11.4	+6.9	.37	.36	-2.7	3.43
Missouri.....	+7.0	+1	.56	.52	-7.1	9.57
Montana.....	+8.0	-3.6	.68	.60	-11.8	11.06
Nebraska.....	-4.0	+8.4	.36	.40	+11.1	6.27
Nevada.....	+13.0	+9.6	.34	.33	-2.9	8.40
New Hampshire.....	+7.2	+3.4	.45	.43	-4.4	7.46
New Jersey.....	+5.9	+4.1	.20	.19	-5.0	4.36
New Mexico.....	+5.3	-10.1	.41	.35	-14.6	4.95
New York.....	+6.1	+2.3	.47	.46	-2.1	10.27
North Carolina.....	+8.3	+5.7	.26	.25	-3.8	3.18
North Dakota.....	+16.1	+17.5	.67	.67	+1.3	9.27
Ohio.....	+7.1	-3.7	.43	.38	-11.6	7.89
Oklahoma.....	+5.3	+16.7	1.20	1.33	+10.8	20.40
Oregon.....	+6.4	-3.7	.62	.56	-9.7	10.32
Pennsylvania.....	+5.5	-5.4	.32	.29	-9.4	5.35
Rhode Island.....	+5.1	+3	.63	.60	-4.8	11.38
South Carolina.....	+6.9	+2.0	.29	.28	-3.4	3.11
South Dakota.....	-5.7	+3.0	.49	.54	+10.2	6.77
Tennessee.....	+6.2	-7.6	.33	.28	-15.2	3.56
Texas.....	+6.1	+8.9	.29	.30	+3.4	4.88
Utah.....	+8.0	-3.8	.64	.57	-10.9	9.02
Vermont.....	+6.0	+2	.43	.41	-4.7	6.14
Virginia.....	+5.8	+1.3	.10	.10	+4.4	1.51
Washington.....	+4.4	+36.5	.78	1.02	+30.8	20.54
West Virginia.....	+5.6	-7.1	.41	.36	-12.2	4.56
Wisconsin.....	+5.7	— .6	.57	.53	-7.0	9.47
Wyoming.....	+2.1	+1.8	.45	.45	— .2	7.96

¹ Expenditures are for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 and exclude amounts spent for administration; they are related respectively to personal income for calendar years 1954 and 1955.

² Data on income for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands not available.

³ Computed from unrounded ratios.

⁴ Reporting of general assistance expenditures incomplete.

Table 2.—Number of States with specified change in personal income and in expenditures for public assistance from State and local funds, 1955-56 from 1954-55¹

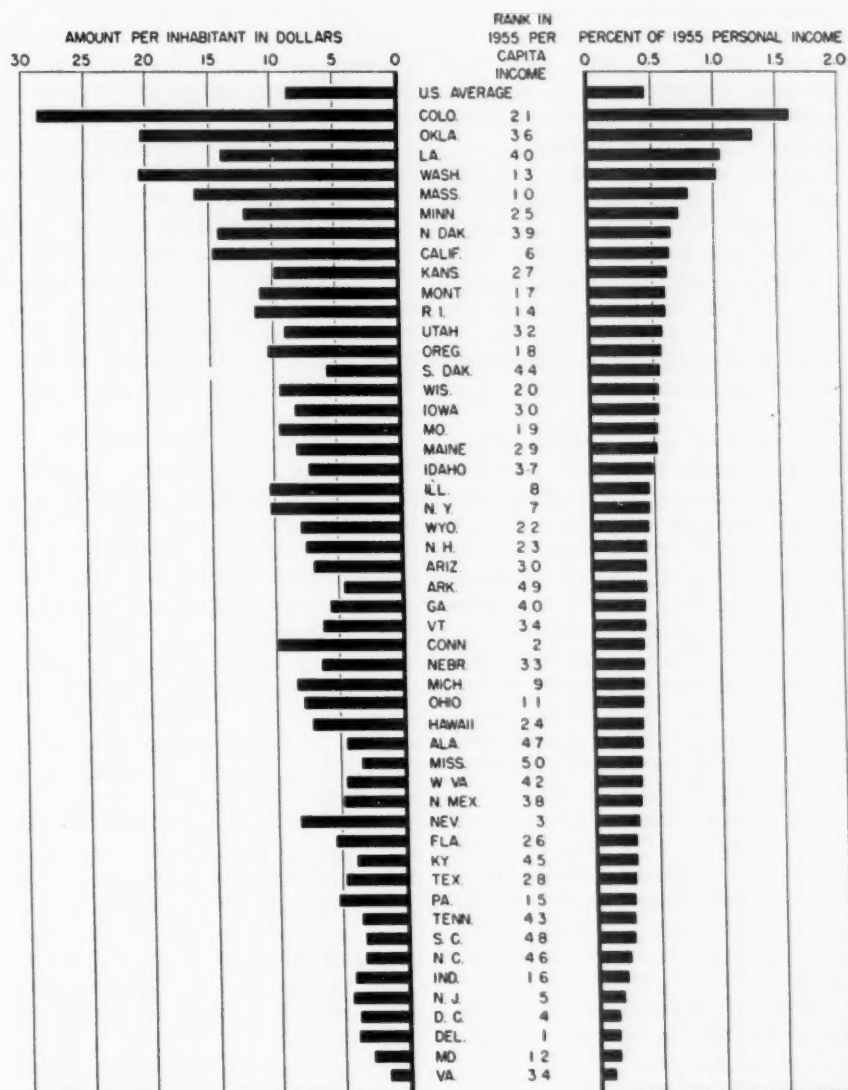
Percentage change	Personal income		Assistance expenditures from State and local funds	
	Increases	Decreases	Increases	Decreases
Total number of States.....	46	4	36	14
0-2.4.....	1	1	14	6
2.5-4.9.....	5	1	9	4
5.0-9.9.....	31	2	7	3
10.0-14.9.....	8	0	2	1
15.0-19.9.....	1	0	2	0
20.0 or more.....	0	0	2	0
Mean percentage change.....	+6.5	—	+3.8	—
Median percentage change.....	+6.5	—	+2.0	—

¹ Expenditures are for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 and exclude amounts spent for administration; they are related respectively to personal income for calendar years 1954 and 1955.

tuted in May 1955 as a result of legislation—brought a large increase in the number of recipients, especially in old-age assistance. State-local expenditures in Washington went up 37 percent when the State's comprehensive medical care program was transferred from the health department to the Department of Public Assistance; had it not been for this transfer, assistance expenditures from State-local funds would have declined. Among the 14 States that expended less from State and local funds than in 1954-55, percentage changes were small (less than 5 percent in 10 of these States). The largest relative decline in State-local funds (10 percent) occurred in New Mexico, where earmarked revenues proved inadequate to finance the non-Federal share of assistance.

Largely as a result of greater increases in personal income than in assistance expenditures from State-local funds, three-fourths of the States made less effort to finance public assistance in 1955-56 than in the preceding year. Of the 37 States with reduced effort in 1955-56, for example, 23 States spent more and 14 States spent less from State and local revenues to make payments to assistance recipients. In contrast, 13 States made greater effort to support public assistance during the year; increases in assistance expenditures

Expenditures per inhabitant for public assistance payments from State and local funds in relation to personal income, by State, fiscal year 1955-56



cents for public assistance out of every \$100 of personal income. The States are grouped below according to the amount spent for assistance from State and local funds per \$100 of personal income.

Less than 30 cents.....	10
30-49 cents	22
50-69 cents	12
70-89 cents	2
90 cents or more	4

Per capita income is an extremely important factor in determining a State's ability to finance the non-Federal share of public assistance. A high-income State and a low-income State, each making approximately the same fiscal effort, will have vastly different amounts per inhabitant available for expenditure. Thus the low-income State of South Dakota, where fiscal effort exceeded that of New York, spent only \$6.77 per inhabitant; New York, with less fiscal effort, spent \$10.27. The accompanying chart shows the variation among the States in fiscal effort and in the per inhabitant amount spent from State and local funds. The chart also gives the relative position of the States when ranked from high to low in per capita income.

Adoptions in 1955*

Adoption petitions for about 93,000 children were filed in courts in the United States during 1955—about 3,000 more than the number filed in 1953. The 1955 estimate is based on reports made to the Children's Bureau by 39 State public welfare agencies, and the 1953 estimate on reports from 37.

The data in the reports were obtained by the 39 States either through the voluntary cooperation of the courts or under provisions of State law requiring reports from the courts. Thirty-one of the States reporting in 1955 submitted the detail requested about the characteristics of the adoptions, and their reports

*Prepared by Henry C. Lajewski, Division of Research, Children's Bureau. See the report, *Adoptions in the United States and its Territories, 1955* (Children's Bureau Statistical Series, No. 39), 1957.

in these States were accompanied by a smaller rise in personal income in nine States and a decline in personal income in four States.

Shifts in fiscal effort from 1954-55 to 1955-56 left the States in much the same relative positions when they are ranked each year according to the ratio of assistance expenditures from State-local funds to personal income. Eleven of the 12 States with the highest fiscal effort and 11 of the 12 States with the lowest fiscal effort were the same in both years. Moreover, only three States changed their rank by more than four places. Ala-

bama's shift from forty-third place in 1954-55 to thirty-third in 1955-56 was the most substantial change in rank.

The individual States continued to vary widely in 1955-56 in the effort they made to finance public assistance payments. Assistance expenditures per \$100 of personal income, for example, ranged from 10 cents in Virginia to \$1.62 in Colorado. Colorado was one of four States that spent 90 cents or more from State and local funds per \$100 of personal income. Almost two-thirds of the States, however, used less than 50

were the basis of this analysis except where otherwise noted.

It is important, in considering the significance of adoption statistics, to distinguish between children adopted by stepparents or relatives and children adopted by persons not related to them. In the reporting States in previous years about half the adoptions have been made by persons not related to the child. In 1955 this situation was the same; stepparents filed about 36 percent of all petitions, other relatives filed 11 percent, the child's own parents, 1 percent,¹ and persons not related to the child filed the remaining 52 percent. Because adoptions by nonrelated persons are of the greatest social significance, the data available on them are presented in some detail below.

The auspices under which a child is placed for adoption—whether he is placed by a recognized social agency or independently without the participation of a social welfare agency in the process—are also important. About 2 out of every 5 children for whom adoption petitions were filed in 1955, however, did not need placement because they were already in the homes of stepparents or other relatives who filed petitions for their adoption. More than half of the remaining 60 percent were placed independently, and fewer than half by social welfare agencies; of the former, many were adopted by relatives.

Adoptions by Nonrelatives

The States providing detailed information answered the following questions about the 52 percent of the children for whom adoption petitions were filed by persons not related to the child. What was the birth status? Who placed them for adoption? How old were they when the adoption petitions were filed? How were they distributed racially?

The reports show that 73 percent of these children were born out of wedlock; the mother may have been married or unmarried. Of the 27 percent who were born in wedlock, 12 percent had divorced parents, 6 percent had parents who were living

¹ In some instances parents have previously lost their parental rights and can regain them only through adoption proceedings.

together, and about 4 percent were children who had lost one or both parents through death. For about 5 percent the parental status was unknown, but the available data indicate that most of them were children whose parents were divorced or who had lost one or both parents.

Fifty-six percent of the children adopted by nonrelated petitioners were placed by public or voluntary agencies; nearly 3 out of 5 in this group were placed by voluntary agencies.² Of the remaining 44 percent, almost half (21 percent) were placed by parents or relatives and the others placed independently by other persons.

The ages of the children at the time they were placed in adoptive homes of nonrelated petitioners during 1955 were not reported. Data are available, however, on their ages at the time the petition for adoption was filed, and they indicate a median age of 14.7 months. The median age for children for whom relatives filed adoption petitions was much higher—7.0 years. It is also lower by 2.3 months than the median age reported in 1951 by the 24 States reporting comparable data for both years.

Most of the children adopted are white. In 1955, 93 percent of those adopted by unrelated persons were white, and the proportion was similar among all children for whom adoption petitions were filed. It is significant, however, that the proportion adopted by relatives other than stepparents was larger for nonwhite children (25 percent) than for white children (10 percent).

Placement

Although placement was not necessary for all children for whom adoption petitions were filed, it was required for 3 out of every 5. About these children the reporting States provided data to answer the following questions: By whom were they placed? Did they differ in characteristics according to the type of placement made? To what extent

² Data on placement of all children for whom petitions were filed indicates that a majority were placed independently. Most of those for whom petitions were filed by nonrelatives, however, were placed by social agencies.

did social agencies place children? Were all independent placements with unrelated persons?

Social welfare agencies placed 49 percent of all children for whom placement for adoption was necessary; voluntary agencies made 29 percent of the placements and public agencies 20 percent. Because adoption by relatives usually can be arranged within a family, without agency help, almost all (99 percent) of the placements in 1955 made by social welfare agencies were with nonrelated persons. Most of these children had been born out of wedlock. The 21 percent born in wedlock were placed for adoption because of the death, divorce, or separation of parents or for other causes. Almost a third of the children placed by public social agencies and about a tenth of those placed by voluntary agencies had been born in wedlock. Most of them were children whose parents were divorced.

The average age at which children were placed in adoptive homes by social welfare agencies was 5.0 months. At the time of placement the children placed by public agencies were older on the average (10.0 months) than those placed by private agencies (3.5 months). This wide difference is partly explained by the fact that a larger proportion of the children placed by the public agencies were born in wedlock and became the subject of adoption petitions after the death or divorce of their parents.

One reason for the early age at which voluntary agencies made placements is the recent emphasis on early placement. In 24 States reporting comparable data for 1951 and 1955, children placed in 1951 for adoption by voluntary agencies were aged 5.2 months, on the average, and those placed in 1955 had an average age of 3.3 months. The median age of children placed by public agencies in these 24 States remained relatively constant; it was 11.4 months in 1951 and 11.6 months in 1955.

The age at time of petition reflects the variations in age at which the children were made available for adoption, agency policies and practices concerning probationary periods before the final petition is filed, and

Table 1.—Children for whom adoption petitions were filed: Percentage distribution by type of placement, 31 States reporting completely, 1955¹

State	Number of children named in adoption petitions filed	Percentage distribution ¹						No placement made
		Agency placement			Independent placement			
		Total	Public	Private	Total	By parents or other relatives	By others	
Total, 31 States reporting completely ²	436,528	29	12	17	31	19	12	40
Arkansas.....	568	27	27	.....	32	25	7	41
Connecticut.....	1,170	35	12	23	26	13	13	39
Delaware.....	185	50	7	43	12	11	1	38
District of Columbia.....	504	35	13	22	31	28	3	34
Florida ³	2,063	15	.....	15	53	18	35	32
Georgia.....	1,419	15	8	7	53	38	15	32
Hawaii.....	611	10	6	4	43	34	9	47
Indiana.....	2,972	31	23	8	32	26	6	37
Iowa.....	1,767	24	5	19	29	.....	29	47
Kentucky.....	903	30	20	10	42	34	8	28
Louisiana.....	1,017	32	9	23	29	.....	29	39
Maine.....	881	100	54	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	1,616	49	8	41	11	8	3	40
Missouri ⁴	1,666	33	25	8	29	22	7	38
Nevada.....	191	9	5	4	63	57	6	28
New Hampshire.....	312	48	23	25	26	21	5	26
New Mexico.....	673	14	8	6	50	32	18	36
North Carolina.....	1,378	39	28	11	18	18	.....	43
North Dakota.....	252	42	1	41	16	13	3	42
Oregon.....	1,649	15	.....	15	39	8	31	46
Puerto Rico.....	190	4	4	(⁵)	85	82	3	11
Rhode Island.....	351	28	13	15	11	7	4	61
South Dakota.....	347	27	17	10	34	22	12	39
Tennessee ⁶	1,040	39	27	12	39	34	5	22
Texas.....	6,399	27	4	23	23	19	4	50
Utah.....	528	31	9	22	28	4	24	41
Vermont.....	285	47	14	33	19	13	6	34
Virgin Islands.....	22	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	77
Virginia.....	1,794	30	19	11	38	24	14	32
Washington ⁶	2,158	28	3	25	24	6	18	48
Wisconsin ⁶	1,617	45	19	26	17	16	1	38

¹ Reporting period represents the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1955, with the following exceptions: Connecticut, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Rhode Island reported for year ended June 30, 1955, and Texas for year ended Aug. 31, 1955.

² Based on data for children for whom type of placement was reported.

³ States "reporting completely" are those whose reports include data for 90 percent or more of the children for whom adoption petitions were filed.

⁴ An estimated 93,000 children were named in adoption petitions filed throughout the United States. This estimate is based on reports from 39 States. In addition to the States listed in the table

California, Kansas, Montana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and West Virginia also transmitted reports. The first 4 States reported the total number of children but provided no additional data about their adoption; the last 4 reported data for less than 90 percent of the children named in adoption petitions filed in their States.

⁵ Report based on data for all children placed by licensed child-placing agencies for whom a petition was filed during 1955 and for all children placed independently for whom the investigation of the petition was completed in 1955.

⁶ Report based on data for adoptions completed rather than for petitions filed.

⁷ Less than 0.5 percent.

statutory provisions on adoption. Generally, there is about a 12-month interval between placement and filing of the petition for adoption of children placed by social agencies. For children placed by public agencies in 1955 the median age was 21.6 months at the time of petition, and for those placed by voluntary agencies it was 15.1 months.

White children predominate among those placed by social agencies. Private agencies placed 60 percent of the white children, and public agencies placed 58 percent of the nonwhite children.

Children requiring placement in

an adoptive home and who are not placed by a recognized social agency are said to be placed independently. One of the most significant facts about such children is that only 74 percent were placed with persons not related to them. (Almost 100 percent of the placements made by social agencies in 1955 were with persons not related to the children.)

Of the children placed independently for adoption, 57 percent were born out of wedlock; the percentage was 51 for those placed by relatives and 69 for those placed by nonrelatives. A high proportion of those born in wedlock and placed independently

were children whose natural parents had been divorced or separated.

The data on birth status and on the relationship of the persons making the placements suggest that children placed by relatives may be older than those placed by nonrelatives, since 36 percent of the children placed by relatives were from homes broken by the divorce, separation, or death of the parents. The finding is substantiated by the data on age at time of placement, which shows that these children had a median age of 3.1 months and the median age of those placed independently by nonrelatives was less than 1 month.

The interval between the child's age at time of placement and his age at the time the petition is filed varies considerably for the children placed independently, but the average age at time of filing was 17.6 months and the interval between placement and petition was 16.6 months. For children placed in the adoptive home by a relative, however, the interval between placement and petition was 24.5 months, and for those placed independently by nonrelatives it was about 5.0 months.

More nonwhite than white children were placed independently. The proportions were 67 percent and 49 percent, respectively.

Trustees Report on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds

The Board of Trustees of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund recently submitted to Congress its seventeenth annual report. The report shows old-age and survivors insurance trust fund operations for the fiscal year 1955-56 and, as required by statute, estimates of projected operations of the old-age and survivors insurance and the disability insurance trust funds during the next 5 years, as well as an analysis of the funds' long-range actuarial status. The Board is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the funds' Managing Trustee; the Secretary of Labor; and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The

Commissioner of Social Security is the Secretary of the Board. Excerpts from the report follow.

During the past 5 fiscal years, the contribution income of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund has increased substantially for a number of reasons. In addition to a rise in earnings levels and the normal uptrend in the labor force, contribution rates increased in 1954; moreover, coverage was extended to additional employments and the maximum limit on taxable earnings was raised in 1951 and 1955. With the growth of the trust fund, interest received on investments has also increased.

Trust-fund disbursements have risen

even more sharply than contribution income. Basic factors in this increase are the long-term growth in the aged population and, more significantly, the lengthening period during which workers have had an opportunity to earn the quarters of coverage required to be insured. More immediate causes have been the amendments to the Social Security Act during 1950-54, which have extended the program's coverage; lowered the requirements for eligibility to benefits for persons who retire and for the survivors of individuals who die in the early years of the program; increased the benefits payable; and liberalized the retirement test.

It is estimated that under continued favorable economic conditions,

aggregate income of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds from contributions and interest will be wholly sufficient during the 5-year period immediately ahead to meet aggregate disbursements of the programs during this period. Long-range actuarial studies show that, on the basis of high employment assumptions, the level-premium cost of the old-age and survivors insurance program at 2.6-percent interest ranges from 6.59 to 8.40 percent of payroll, depending on the combination of cost assumptions selected. The corresponding level-premium cost of the disability insurance program ranges from 0.29 to 0.58 percent of payroll.

Fiscal Year Highlights

The total number of old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries in June 1956 was 8,374,000 or 11 percent more than in June 1955. There were 6,114,000 retirement beneficiaries (old-age beneficiaries and their entitled wives, dependent husbands, and young children), an increase of 12 percent, and 2,260,000 survivor beneficiaries, an increase of 7.6 percent, over one year earlier. The estimated number of persons with taxable earnings under old-age and survivors insurance in calendar year 1956 was about 69 million.

Disbursements of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in fiscal year 1956 were \$5,485 million, not including \$66 million representing refunds of overpayments of employee contributions. Receipts net of these refunds were \$6,937 million. The net addition of \$1,452 million raised the total assets of the trust fund to \$22,593 million on June 30, 1956.

The disbursements of the fund in fiscal year 1956 included \$5,361 million for benefits and \$124 million for administrative expenses. The receipts included \$6,442 million in net contributions and \$495 million in interest.

Both disbursements and receipts showed an increase over fiscal year 1955. Disbursements rose \$1,049 million or 24 percent, and receipts rose \$1,403 million or 25 percent. The increase in disbursements was the combined result of the coverage extension and liberalized eligibility and benefit provisions included in the

Table 1.—Operations of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, fiscal years 1937-61, subject to the assumptions and limitations stated in the text ¹

(In millions)

Fiscal year	Transactions during period				Net increase in fund ⁵	Fund at end of period ⁶
	Income		Disbursements			
	Appropriations ²	Interest on investments ³	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ⁴		
Past experience:						
1937-56.....	\$42,078	\$3,918	\$22,453	\$950	\$22,593	\$22,593
1941.....	688	56	64	27	653	2,398
1942.....	896	71	110	27	830	3,227
1943.....	1,130	87	149	27	1,041	4,268
1944.....	1,292	103	185	33	1,178	5,446
1945.....	1,310	124	240	27	1,167	6,613
1946.....	1,238	148	321	37	1,028	7,641
1947.....	1,460	163	426	41	1,157	8,798
1948.....	1,617	191	512	47	1,248	10,047
1949.....	1,694	230	607	53	1,263	11,310
1950.....	2,110	257	727	57	1,583	12,893
1951.....	3,124	287	1,498	70	1,843	14,736
1952.....	3,598	334	1,982	85	1,864	16,600
1953.....	4,097	387	2,627	89	1,766	18,366
1954.....	4,589	451	3,276	89	⁶ 1,675	20,043
1955.....	5,087	448	4,333	103	1,098	21,141
1956.....	6,442	495	5,361	124	1,452	22,593
Estimated future experience:						
1957.....	6,740	567	6,300	135	872	23,465
1958.....	7,315	578	7,386	141	366	23,831
1959:						
Assumption I.....	7,527	582	7,952	156	1	23,832
Assumption II.....	7,023	575	8,148	160	-710	23,121
1960:						
Assumption I.....	8,425	580	8,488	155	362	24,194
Assumption II.....	7,537	550	8,876	154	-943	22,178
1961:						
Assumption I.....	9,864	603	8,995	149	1,323	25,517
Assumption II.....	8,527	532	9,449	145	-535	21,643

¹ In interpreting the estimates in this table, reference should be made to the accompanying text which describes the underlying assumptions. Estimates were prepared February 1957.

² Includes insurance contributions, adjusted for refunds, and transfers from general funds equivalent to additional payments arising from the extension of survivor insurance protection to certain veterans of World War II (Social Security Act Amendments of 1946).

³ Includes (1) profits on marketable investments amounting to \$183,668 in 1949, \$8,934 in 1950, and \$50,781 in 1956; and (2) beginning in fiscal year 1954, interest transferred from the Railroad Retirement

Account.

⁴ Includes administrative expenses, less receipts for sale of surplus material, services, etc. For fiscal years 1944 and 1945, represents charges against trust fund; administrative expenses, after adjustment for bookkeeping transfers, were about \$30 million in fiscal year 1944 and \$29 million in fiscal year 1945. For fiscal years 1954-60, includes cost of construction of an office building for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

⁵ Totals do not necessarily equal the sum of rounded components.

⁶ Excludes net adjustment of approximately \$0.8 million which was allocable to prior years.

amendments adopted during 1950-54 and the long-term growth of the aged population and the proportion of the aged eligible for benefits. The rise in trust-fund receipts is accounted for chiefly by the extended coverage provisions and the increase in the taxable earnings maximum, both effective on January 1, 1955, and by a rise in the general level of employment and earnings.

Long-range cost estimates for the old-age and survivors insurance program as amended in 1956 show that under high employment assumptions the level-premium cost, at 2.6 percent interest, ranges from 6.59 to 8.40 percent of payroll, depending on the combination of cost assumptions selected.

Social Security Amendments in 1956

Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1956 (Public Laws 880 and 881, both approved August 1, 1956) will have significant effects on both the immediate and long-range future levels of income and disbursements under the system. Coverage was extended on a contributory basis to nearly 4 million persons. Provision was made for the payment of monthly benefits to disabled workers, with a financing arrangement that is separate from the old-age and survivors insurance system. Eligibility requirements for the payment of benefits to

certain classes of beneficiaries were liberalized. The schedule of contribution rates was revised to continue to reflect the intent that the program be self-supporting.

The more important changes, significant from an actuarial standpoint, are presented below.

1. Coverage was extended on a contributory basis to nearly 3 million members of the uniformed services, effective January 1, 1957. Coverage was also extended to additional civilian jobs in which about 900,000 persons are employed in the course of a year—principally, additional farm owners and operators, all previously excluded self-employed professional persons except doctors of medicine, certain Federal civilian employees, and certain additional State and local government employees in specified States. Beginning with 1957, slightly more than 9 out of 10 gainfully employed persons are covered or eligible for coverage.

2. Monthly benefits were provided, beginning July 1957, for insured workers between the ages of 50 and 65 who are totally and permanently disabled after a waiting period of 6 consecutive months of disability. The amount of the monthly disability benefit is the same as the primary insurance amount, computed as though the worker became entitled to old-age benefits in the first month of his waiting period. Benefits are

not payable to dependents of a worker who is entitled to disability benefits.

3. The conditions under which persons may become eligible for benefits were liberalized.

(a) Monthly benefits were provided, beginning January 1957, for a dependent, disabled, unmarried child aged 18 or over of a retired or deceased insured worker if the child was totally disabled before attaining age 18 and the disability has continued uninterruptedly since age 18. Benefits are also payable to a mother having such a child in her care. Benefits to both child and mother are payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

(b) The minimum retirement age at which women may qualify for benefits was reduced from 65 to 62. Full-rate benefits are payable at age 62 to widows and to dependent mothers of deceased insured workers. Women who elect to receive a retired worker's or wife's benefit when they are between age 62 and age 65 will receive reduced benefits (both before and after age 65) which are, on an actuarial basis, virtually equivalent to their full-rate benefits.

(c) For women workers with dates of birth from July 2, 1889, to January 1, 1909, the eligibility provisions were liberalized by terminating at age 62 instead of age 65 the elapsed period which fixes the number of quarters of coverage required to be eligible for old-age insurance benefits.

(d) Persons who cannot meet the requirements of the 1950 or 1954 amendments for fully insured status will nevertheless be fully insured if they have quarters of coverage in all but 4 of the quarters elapsing after 1954 and before (1) July 1957, or (2) if later, the quarter of death or attainment of retirement age. This transitional provision, intended principally for persons newly covered in 1956, will cease to be effective for persons who die or attain retirement age after the third quarter of 1960, when the normal requirements become easier to meet than this alternative.

4. Larger benefits were made payable in the future to certain beneficiaries.

(a) In computing the average

Table 2.—Estimated future operations of the Federal disability insurance trust fund, fiscal years 1957-61, subject to the assumptions and limitations stated in the text ¹

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Transactions during period				Net increase in fund	Fund at end of period
	Income		Disbursements			
	Appropriations ²	Interest on investments	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses		
1957.....	\$340	\$1		\$19	\$322	\$322
1958.....	922	16	\$290	23	625	947
1959:						
Assumption I.....	939	31	355	26	589	1,536
Assumption II.....	875	30	355	26	524	1,471
1960:						
Assumption I.....	962	46	390	23	595	2,131
Assumption II.....	863	43	390	24	492	1,963
1961:						
Assumption I.....	988	61	425	22	602	2,733
Assumption II.....	855	55	425	23	462	2,425

¹ In interpreting the estimates in this table, reference should be made to the accompanying text which describes the underlying assumptions. Estimates were prepared February 1957.

² Includes insurance contributions, adjusted for refunds.

monthly wage of an insured person, 5 years of lowest earnings may be dropped, regardless of the number of quarters of coverage he has.

(b) With the lowering of the minimum retirement age from 65 to 62, the average monthly wage of a female insured worker is computed on the basis of the earnings up to the year of attainment of age 62 or, if it would result in a higher benefit, up to the year of retirement if later. In effect, the lowering of the minimum retirement age from 65 to 62 makes a dropout of 3 additional years of lowest earnings possible for many women workers.

5. Changes relating to the financing of the system were made to assure that it will continue to be self-supporting.

(a) A disability insurance trust fund was created which is entirely separate from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and from which monthly benefits will be paid to disabled workers. Beginning in 1957, contributions at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 percent each for employees and employers, and $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 percent for the self-employed, will be paid into this new fund to finance these benefits and related administrative expenses.

(b) Contribution rates were increased in recognition of the increased costs resulting from the provision for the payment of monthly benefits to disabled workers. The revised schedule of contribution rates for employees and employers, including contributions for disability insurance benefits at the rates described in the preceding paragraph, is as follows: $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent each on taxable wages for calendar years 1957-59; $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent each for 1960-64; $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent each for 1965-69; $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent each for 1970-74; and $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent each thereafter. The contribution rates on self-employment income are equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the corresponding employee rates.

(c) Before each scheduled increase in the contribution rate, an Advisory Council on Social Security Financing is to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to review the status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the disability insurance trust fund

Table 3.—Estimated progress of old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, 2.6-percent interest

[In millions]

Calendar year	Contributions ¹	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Interest on fund	Fund at end of year
Actual data (excluding effect of railroad coverage)					
1953.....	\$3,945	\$3,006	\$88	\$414	\$18,707
1954.....	5,163	3,670	92	² 468	20,576
1955.....	5,713	4,968	119	² 461	21,663
1956.....	6,172	5,715	132	² 531	22,519
Actual data (including effect of railroad coverage)					
1953.....	\$4,099	\$3,246	\$91	\$424	\$19,084
1954.....	5,336	3,940	96	² 476	20,860
1955.....	5,913	5,290	123	² 466	21,826
Low-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$11,571	\$9,797	\$140	\$901	\$36,373
1970.....	14,389	11,867	157	1,227	49,594
1980.....	18,614	15,987	186	2,368	94,667
1990.....	20,278	19,322	215	3,508	138,818
2000.....	22,519	20,550	232	4,850	192,242
High-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$11,434	\$11,150	\$184	\$659	\$26,053
1970.....	14,241	13,418	206	728	29,030
1980.....	18,138	18,017	248	1,109	43,692
1990.....	19,027	21,978	285	952	35,942
2000.....	20,299	23,906	308	134	3,346
Intermediate-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$11,503	\$10,465	\$170	\$780	\$31,216
1970.....	14,315	12,642	182	977	39,317
1980.....	18,376	17,002	217	1,739	69,184
1990.....	19,652	20,650	250	2,230	87,387
2000.....	21,409	22,228	270	2,492	97,802

¹ Combined employer, employee, and self-employed contributions. The combined employer-employee rate is 4 percent for 1955-59, 5 percent for 1960-64, 6 percent for 1965-69, 7 percent for 1970-74, and 8 percent for 1975 and after. The self-employed pay $\frac{3}{4}$ of these rates.

² Includes interest transfer from the railroad retirement account to OASI trust fund (\$21.1 million in 1954, \$7.4 million in 1955, and \$5.2 million in 1956).

³ Preliminary; partly estimated.

Note: The estimated figures in this table are based on high-employment assumptions.

in relation to the long-term commitments of the program. The first such council is required to submit its report to the Board of Trustees not later than January 1, 1959.

(d) The old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and where appropriate the disability insurance trust fund, will be reimbursed from general revenues for past and future expenditures resulting from the provisions that granted noncontributory \$160 monthly wage credits to persons who served in the Armed Forces from Sep-

tember 16, 1940, through December 31, 1956, and from the provisions enacted in 1946 that granted survivorship protection to certain World War II veterans for a period of 3 years after leaving service.

(e) The basis for determining the interest rate on public-debt obligations to be purchased by the trust funds was changed. These investments will bear a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest borne by all marketable Government obligations with maturity dates exceeding 5 years from date of issue, the average rate being rounded to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent.

Fiscal Years 1957-61

In the following statement of the expected operations and status of the trust funds during the next five fiscal years, it is assumed that the present statutory provisions relating to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program remain unchanged throughout the period under consideration. The income and disbursements of the program, however, not only depend on the legislative provisions but they are also affected by general economic conditions. Because it is difficult to foresee economic developments, the assumptions on which the estimates here presented are based are subject to many uncertainties. This statement of the expected operations of the trust funds should therefore be read with full recognition of the difficulties of estimating future trust fund income and disbursements under changing economic conditions.

Single sets of estimates are here presented to show the expected operations of the trust funds in fiscal years 1957 and 1958, but for fiscal years 1959-61 two sets of estimates are given based on two different assumptions as to economic developments in those years. In assumption I the entire period 1957-61 is characterized by a continued rise in employment and earnings reflecting chiefly long-term trends. Unemployment remains at a low level. The other set of estimates for fiscal years 1959-61, based on assumption II, shows the effects that would result in the unlikely event that there were a sharp contraction in industrial ac-

tivities beginning in the latter half of calendar year 1958 with a slow recovery not beginning until the first half of calendar year 1961.

The expected operations and status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund during the next five fiscal years are presented in summary in *table 1*, together with the figures on the actual experience in earlier fiscal years. The increase in estimated income from contributions in fiscal year 1958 as compared with fiscal year 1957 reflects the extension of coverage to additional employments, including the Armed Forces, beginning January 1, 1957, and also the uptrend in the levels of employment and earnings. Estimates of contribution income in fiscal years 1959-61 based on assumption I show the effect of an assumed rise in employment and earnings during these years as well as the scheduled increase in contribution rates on January 1, 1960. Benefit disbursements increase substantially primarily because of the 1954 and 1956 amendments, and partly because of the long-range upward trend in the number of beneficiaries under the program. Under assumption II, estimated contributions in fiscal years 1959-61 are lower than under assumption I because of the effects of the assumed economic recession on the levels of covered employment and taxable earnings in the periods affecting tax collections during those years. Estimated benefit disbursements, on the other hand, are higher under assumption II than assumption I because a larger number of older workers leave employment or are unable to find jobs.

Under assumption I, income of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund is expected to exceed disbursements in each of the five fiscal years 1957-61. Under assumption II, income is estimated to exceed disbursements during the 2 years 1957-58; during the years 1959-61, disbursements are estimated to exceed income. During the 5-year period, there is an estimated net increase in the trust fund of about \$2.9 billion under assumption I, and an estimated net decrease in the fund of about \$1.0 billion under assumption II. During the five fiscal years 1957-61 the old-

age and survivors insurance trust fund will not exceed 2.8 times the highest expected annual disbursements during the 5-year period under either assumption I or assumption II.

Under both assumptions benefit payments as a percentage of taxable earnings will continue to rise. Benefit payments were 3.26 percent of taxable earnings for calendar year 1955. It is estimated that by 1961 benefit expenditures from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund under assumption I will be 4.65 percent, and under assumption II, 5.72 percent, of taxable earnings.

An insured woman worker between age 62 and age 65 may elect to receive an actuarially reduced retirement benefit. On January 1, 1957, there were an estimated 665,000 women workers aged 62-64 eligible for old-age benefits, of whom 115,000, or 17 percent, were drawing such benefits. This relatively low percentage results from the fact that a significant number of claims for benefits had been received but had not

yet been completely processed. On January 1, 1961, under assumption I, 41 percent of the 890,000 women workers aged 62-64 eligible for old-age benefits are expected to be receiving such benefits.

If the lower employment conditions assumed in assumption II should materialize, it is expected that larger proportions of eligible workers will be obliged to leave employment, especially at ages 65-69. Hence, despite a slightly smaller number of eligible workers, the number receiving old-age (primary) benefits under assumption II would considerably exceed that under assumption I. Moreover, it is expected that the average old-age (primary) benefit amount payable under assumption II would exceed the average under assumption I, inasmuch as many of the more steadily employed, and therefore higher paid, older workers who would not withdraw from employment under the conditions of assumption I would not be employed under the conditions of assumption II. The foregoing analysis also applies to insured women workers aged 62-64; under assumption II, on January 1, 1961, about 52 percent of the 885,000 eligible women aged 62-64 are expected to be receiving old-age benefits. In consequence, assumption II would result in a substantially higher volume of benefit payments to old-age (primary) beneficiaries and their dependents.

The expected operations and status of the disability insurance trust fund during the next five fiscal years are presented in summary in *table 2*. The sharp rise in estimated income from contributions in fiscal year 1958 as compared with fiscal year 1957 reflects primarily the fact that the program will be in effect during the entire fiscal year 1958, but during only part of fiscal year 1957. As in the case of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, estimates for fiscal years 1959-61 are presented on the basis of the two assumptions previously described. Contribution income of the disability insurance trust fund will be influenced significantly by economic developments and so will have a considerable range of possible variation. On the other hand, the amount of benefit payments over

Table 4.—Estimated progress of disability insurance trust fund, 2.6 percent interest

[In millions]					
Calendar year	Contributions ¹	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Interest on fund	Fund at end of year
Low-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$972	\$483	\$19	\$133	\$5,468
1970.....	1,036	572	23	213	8,633
1980.....	1,163	671	26	405	16,225
1990.....	1,267	650	25	675	26,946
2000.....	1,407	773	29	1,055	41,920
High-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$959	\$989	\$39	\$33	\$1,278
1970.....	1,023	1,136	46	22	804
1980.....	1,134	1,303	49	(²)	(²)
1990.....	1,189	1,273	48	(²)	(²)
2000.....	1,269	1,515	57	(²)	(²)
Intermediate-cost estimate					
1965.....	\$966	\$735	\$29	\$83	\$3,380
1970.....	1,030	854	34	118	4,729
1980.....	1,148	988	37	188	7,468
1990.....	1,228	962	36	291	11,581
2000.....	1,338	1,144	43	442	17,502

¹ Combined employer, employee, and self-employed contributions. The combined employer-employee rate is $\frac{1}{2}$ percent for 1957 and after. The self-employed pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of this rate.

² Fund exhausted in 1975.

Note: The estimated figures in this table are based on high-employment assumptions.

the short range will not differ significantly under the two sets of assumptions. The assumed decrease in the level of employment under assumption II would probably result in a larger number of claims for disability insurance benefits. Most of these claims would be denied, since the determination of disability, while considering such factors as age, prior work experience, education and training, rests primarily on a medical determination of limitation in functional capacity rather than on the availability of gainful employment. A small number of these claims for benefits, however, would be allowed. Such claims would come from persons whose impairments are so severe that it would be unreasonable to expect them to engage in any substantial gainful employment but who, by reason of extraordinary circumstances, do obtain, or continue in, remunerative employment during the prevalence of the favorable economic conditions underlying assumption I. In some cases of course the circumstances under which they obtain or continue in employment will not exist under unfavorable economic conditions. In these instances, they would apply for and be found entitled to benefits. While the lack of employment opportunities will operate to increase to some extent the number of allowed claims, there will tend to be counter-balancing effects, such as the progressively increasing number of persons who would fail to meet the insured-status requirements, especially the requirement that the individual have 6 quarters of coverage in the 13-calendar quarters ending with the quarter of his disability. On balance, disbursements for disability benefits over the next few years would differ so little under assumption I or assumption II that a single set of estimates is presented.

Income of the disability insurance trust fund is expected to exceed disbursements in each of the five fiscal years 1957-61 under both assumption I and assumption II. During this 5-year period, it is estimated that the disability insurance trust fund will reach a level 5.4 to 6.1 times the highest expected annual disbursements during 1957-61.

Actuarial Status of the Trust Funds

On June 30, 1956, there were about 14,600,000 persons aged 65 and over in the United States, a number equivalent to 8.5 percent of the total population. It is estimated that by the year 2000 the number of persons aged 65 and over may be nearly double that on June 30, 1956, and represent from 10 to 13 percent of the population. The effect on the finances of the old-age and survivors insurance system of this expected change in the number of aged persons will be even greater than may at first appear, because at the end of the century a much larger proportion of aged persons is expected to be eligible to receive benefits under the program than at present. The future financial soundness of this system, with its rising rate of disbursements, is of the utmost importance to the millions of persons who are already within its scope and to the Nation as a whole.

Survivor benefits, although not as important costwise as old-age benefits, nonetheless play a very important role in the old-age and survivors insurance system. One way of measuring the significance of survivor benefits is through the volume of "life insurance" afforded by the program. This term is interpreted as meaning the present value of the prospective benefit payments to the surviving dependents of each worker in the event of his death, taking into account the possible termination of benefits through death, remarriage of widow, marriage of child, child's attainment of age 18, etc. It is estimated that at the beginning of the calendar year 1957, the program provided about \$425 to \$450 billion of such "life insurance" protection for survivors.

The estimated level-premium cost of old-age and survivor benefits and monthly disability benefits—that is, the level percentage of payroll which, in perpetuity, would be sufficient to meet the cost of the benefits—at a 2.6 percent interest assumption, ranges from 6.59 to 8.40 percent of payroll for the old-age and survivor benefits and from 0.29 to 0.58 percent of payroll for the monthly dis-

ability benefits, depending upon the combination of assumptions selected. Tables 3 and 4 show the estimated contributions, benefit payments, administrative expenses, interest accumulations, and assets of the two trust funds through the year 2000, under alternative combinations of assumptions with respect to benefit costs.

The difference between the level-premium cost of benefits and administrative expenses and the level-premium contribution rate equivalent to the graded schedule in the law is used to indicate the actuarial balance of the system. The following table shows these figures for the old-age and survivors insurance program and disability insurance program:

Level-premium equivalent	Low cost	High cost	Intermediate cost
Old-age and survivors insurance			
Contributions.....	7.27	7.17	7.23
Benefit costs ¹	6.59	8.40	7.43
Net difference ².....	.68	-1.23	-.20
Disability insurance			
Contributions.....	.49	.49	.49
Benefit costs ¹	0.29	0.58	0.42
Net difference ².....	.20	-.09	.07

¹ Including adjustments (a) to reflect lower contribution rate for self-employed as compared with employer-employee rate, (b) interest on the existing trust fund on Dec. 31, 1955, and (c) for administrative expenses.

² A negative figure indicates the extent of lack of actuarial balance. A positive figure indicates more than sufficient financing.

These figures indicate that the old-age and survivors insurance system has a small financial "deficit" and is thus not quite self-supporting; this deficiency, however, is relatively small so that for all practical purposes it may be said that the system is in actuarial balance. On the other hand, the disability insurance program shows a small "surplus" according to the intermediate cost estimates and so is indicated as being slightly more than self-supporting. However, considering the variability of cost estimates for disability benefits, this small actuarial excess is certainly no more than a moderate safety factor.

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–57
[In thousands; data corrected to May 7, 1957]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs			
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁵	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legis-lation ¹¹	Rail-road Unem-ployment Insurance Act ⁶
		Social Security Act	Rail-road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com-mis-sion ²	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration ³	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁷					
						Social Security Act ⁴	Rail-road Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Com-mis-sion ²	Veter-ans Ad-minis-tration ⁸	Social Security Act	Other ⁹				
Number of beneficiaries															
1956															
March.....	5,939.0	431.8	240.5	2,715.9	2,210.7	208.4	77.0	1,165.5	46.8	12.3	27.0	1,312.6	72.2	56.8	
April.....	6,007.9	434.2	241.4	2,724.9	2,227.7	208.5	77.7	(15)	52.2	12.3	25.3	1,219.5	59.2	44.1	
May.....	6,070.7	436.9	243.1	2,732.8	2,244.6	209.6	78.4	(15)	53.7	12.7	24.9	1,064.4	44.4	30.9	
June.....	6,114.4	437.2	244.6	2,738.5	2,260.1	211.0	80.7	1,175.8	49.3	12.2	22.4	1,072.1	45.6	23.0	
July.....	6,177.2	437.3	244.6	2,743.9	2,274.0	212.1	80.9	(15)	48.3	12.0	24.4	975.6	47.9	38.4	
August.....	6,275.8	439.1	248.8	2,749.6	2,290.7	212.8	81.5	(15)	50.6	12.3	34.6	931.8	52.1	78.0	
September.....	6,345.5	440.9	249.4	2,752.8	2,302.3	213.8	82.1	1,174.7	43.3	11.4	33.0	888.9	47.7	43.6	
October.....	6,387.5	441.2	249.3	2,758.7	2,314.0	214.8	82.9	(15)	38.7	12.6	36.5	752.3	30.3	39.9	
November.....	6,606.2	442.8	248.8	2,761.7	2,429.2	215.5	83.9	(15)	37.2	12.0	35.2	706.2	31.0	45.4	
December.....	6,677.1	443.3	255.9	2,764.7	2,451.0	216.0	85.5	1,179.5	38.3	11.2	32.5	940.6	39.9	53.5	
1957															
January.....	6,777.8	444.1	259.0	2,766.4	2,483.6	217.3	85.6	(15)	56.7	12.6	39.8	1,452.5	53.1	75.3	
February.....	6,878.8	445.3	262.6	2,768.3	2,508.6	217.5	86.3	(15)	48.0	11.9	28.0	1,529.5	61.6	68.6	
March.....	7,068.6	448.1	265.8	2,773.3	2,538.7	218.7	87.4	(15)	61.5	12.6	26.4	1,500.4	61.7	67.9	
Amount of benefits ¹²															
1940.....	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	-----	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267	-----	\$518,700	-----	\$15,961
1941.....	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	-----	111,799	13,270	13,943	-----	344,321	-----	14,537
1942.....	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	-----	111,193	15,005	14,342	-----	344,084	-----	6,268
1943.....	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	-----	116,133	17,843	17,255	-----	79,643	-----	917
1944.....	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	-----	144,302	22,034	19,238	-----	62,385	\$4,215	582
1945.....	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	-----	254,238	26,127	23,431	-----	445,866	126,630	2,359
1946.....	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	-----	333,640	27,851	30,610	-----	1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917
1947.....	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	-----	382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401
1948.....	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599
1949.....	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596
1950.....	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804
1951.....	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217
1952.....	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793
1953.....	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,098	46,684
1954.....	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088
1955.....	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284
1956.....	11,192,967	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,576	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	698,875	109,304	42,346	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443
1956															
March.....	924,543	329,941	37,737	32,546	173,801	95,035	10,407	3,960	57,802	9,411	3,698	3,691	151,998	7,274	7,242
April.....	912,679	334,668	37,980	32,685	175,973	96,007	10,437	4,029	58,560	10,484	3,758	3,308	133,926	5,723	5,141
May.....	909,100	338,759	38,232	32,836	176,656	96,984	10,518	4,094	58,870	10,609	4,054	3,404	125,786	4,694	3,604
June.....	897,302	341,549	38,287	33,108	174,292	97,875	10,608	4,123	58,082	9,798	3,515	3,002	116,040	4,452	2,571
July.....	901,858	345,879	38,319	33,786	175,082	98,741	10,683	4,157	58,173	9,583	3,494	3,138	111,708	4,970	4,145
August.....	921,519	352,619	38,531	33,747	176,638	99,727	10,741	4,202	58,690	10,081	3,646	4,859	112,207	5,630	10,201
September.....	902,032	357,049	41,971	33,536	174,513	100,445	11,143	4,242	57,984	8,618	2,920	4,632	94,919	4,499	5,561
October.....	903,856	359,780	42,064	33,343	176,603	101,163	11,116	4,318	58,678	7,714	3,813	5,333	91,476	3,258	5,197
November.....	920,583	369,732	42,250	33,975	176,341	107,672	11,164	4,353	58,591	7,492	3,551	4,957	91,700	3,168	5,637
December.....	940,191	373,581	42,297	35,897	175,401	109,012	11,195	4,411	58,279	7,702	2,808	4,612	104,245	3,883	6,868
1957															
January.....	1,035,052	379,451	42,439	36,296	177,529	110,850	11,275	4,508	58,986	11,453	4,027	5,296	177,598	5,572	9,772
February.....	1,026,266	386,061	42,619	36,950	177,640	112,297	11,309	4,564	58,975	9,668	3,987	3,490	164,860	5,594	8,252
March.....	1,049,896	398,019	42,958	37,881	177,017	113,967	11,389	4,666	60,132	12,424	3,955	3,698	168,841	5,886	8,973

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated; (beginning January 1957 includes a few child's benefits paid, solely because of disability, to children aged 18 or over). Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act. September 1956 data for amount of benefits under the railroad program estimated.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning July 1955, payments on estimated basis and adjusted quarterly.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; includes a few benefits payable to disabled children aged 18 or over; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's benefits. September 1956 data for amount of benefits estimated.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans; beginning 1955, data for beneficiaries shown as of end of quarter; beginning July 1955, payments on estimated basis and adjusted quarterly.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and

veterans' programs; beginning July 1955, data for veterans' programs on estimated basis.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning January 1955 includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

¹¹ Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹² Not available.

¹³ Payments under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1940–56¹

[Amounts in millions; corrected to May 9, 1957]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements ²		Payrolls ³ covered by—					
	Total	Civilian	Old-age and survivors insurance ⁴		State unemployment insurance		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance ⁵	
			Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1940.....	\$49,818	\$49,255	\$35,560	72.2	\$32,352	65.7	\$2,280	4.6
1941.....	62,086	60,220	45,286	75.2	41,985	69.7	2,697	4.5
1942.....	82,109	75,941	57,950	76.3	54,548	71.8	3,394	4.5
1943.....	105,619	91,486	69,379	75.8	65,871	72.0	4,100	4.5
1944.....	117,016	96,983	73,060	75.3	68,886	71.0	4,523	4.7
1945.....	117,563	95,744	71,317	74.5	66,411	69.4	4,530	4.7
1946.....	111,866	104,048	79,003	75.9	73,145	70.3	4,883	4.7
1947.....	122,843	118,775	92,088	77.5	86,234	72.6	5,113	4.3
1948.....	135,142	131,172	101,892	77.7	95,731	73.0	5,539	4.2
1949.....	134,379	130,131	99,645	76.6	93,520	71.9	5,133	3.9
1950.....	146,526	141,527	109,439	77.3	102,835	72.7	5,327	3.8
1951.....	170,776	162,136	131,000	80.8	118,243	72.9	6,101	3.8
1952.....	184,947	174,507	143,000	81.9	127,320	73.0	6,185	3.5
1953.....	197,363	186,950	155,000	82.9	138,657	74.2	6,147	3.3
1954.....	195,528	185,577	154,000	83.0	136,594	73.6	5,630	3.0
1955.....	210,354	200,576	169,000	84.3	148,144	73.9	5,794	2.9
1955								
January–March.....	49,574	47,156	38,000	80.6	33,869	71.8	1,341	2.8
April–June.....	51,787	49,297	40,000	81.1	36,182	73.4	1,417	2.9
July–September.....	53,600	51,157	43,000	84.1	37,816	73.9	1,517	3.0
October–December.....	55,393	52,966	45,000	85.0	40,277	76.0	1,519	2.9
1956								
January–March.....	54,078	51,676	44,000	85.1	38,715	74.9	1,525	3.0
April–June.....	55,507	53,133	45,000	84.7	40,360	76.0	1,548	2.9
July–September.....	56,767	54,404	46,000	84.6	40,760	74.9	1,549	2.8

¹ Continental United States, except as otherwise noted. Earnings and payroll data are before deduction of social insurance contributions. Data for 1953–56 preliminary.

² Wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Quarterly data reflect prorating of bonus payments.

³ Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages paid in specified periods.

⁴ Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan.

1, 1951. Beginning 1955, quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, now reported only on annual basis.

⁵ Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

Recent Publications *

General

ALDERFER, HAROLD F. *American Local Government and Administration*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1956. 662 pp. \$5.90.

A description, with the emphasis on Federal-local and State-local relationships.

BOLIVIA. CAJA NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD SOCIAL. *Codigo de Seguridad Social*. La Paz: The Caja, Jan. 1957. 205 pp.

The Social Security Code of December 1956 that consolidated existing Bolivian social insurance laws

*Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

and added a new program of old-age, survivors, and permanent disability insurance.

BOWERS, EDISON L.; CRAIG, PAUL G.; and PAPIER, WILLIAM. *Financing Unemployment Compensation: Ohio's Experience*. (Bureau of Business Research Monograph No. 89.) Columbus: Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1956. 314 pp.

BRACKMANN, KURT. *Handbuch de Sozialversicherung*. 11th and 12th supplements. Bad Godesberg: Asgard-Verlag, 1956. 2 vols.

The eleventh supplement to the Social Insurance Handbook deals with appeals procedures in the various German programs.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Systems of Social Security: Great Britain*. Geneva: The Office. 1957. 73 pp. 60 cents.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION. *Recent Developments in*

the Field of Social Security (1953–55). (12th General Meeting, Mexico, 23 November–3 December 1955) Geneva: Editions Internationales, 1956. 243 pp.

"1956 Annual Review of the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed." *Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, December 1956* (U. S. Department of Labor, Report USDL: U-11) Feb. 1957, pp. 3-10.

SADY, EMIL J. *The United Nations and Dependent Peoples*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1956. 205 pp. \$1.50.

TITMUS, RICHARD M. "Industrialization and the Family." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 31, Mar. 1957, pp. 54-62. \$2.25.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. *Selected Bibliography on Unemployment Insurance Benefit Studies and Related Topics, 1951–1956*. Washing-

(Continued on page 31)

Table 3.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1954-57

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1954-55 ⁶	\$5,087,154	\$469,856	\$600,106	\$1,142,009	\$279,986	\$23,720
1955-56 ⁶	6,442,370	808,207	634,323	1,328,722	324,656	34,043
9 months ended:						
March 1955	3,251,761	341,108	448,987	774,899	257,901	18,172
March 1956	4,294,339	660,575	473,948	860,955	316,818	18,557
March 1957	4,294,675	1,005,010	465,900	1,032,748	325,538	56,671
1956						
March	520,119	59,257	53,870	9,312	5,880	4,126
April	598,353	49,098	15,267	138,956	4,045	596
May	997,587	53,424	91,356	316,671	2,499	12,193
June	552,091	45,109	53,751	12,140	1,294	2,698
July	351,031	7 560,769	23,376	148,138	1,719	434
August	818,805	60,862	81,404	295,588	742	9,833
September	412,743	49,785	53,453	10,879	621	8,783
October	218,116	51,738	24,959	109,393	598	617
November	606,322	53,677	74,306	208,899	865	10,352
December	248,790	52,326	54,580	12,033	690	7,731
1957						
January	291,274	63,435	21,165	80,086	40,242	386
February	775,301	45,449	82,796	152,576	269,886	7,133
March	572,293	66,966	49,861	15,155	10,166	11,402

¹ Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from

employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

⁷ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-1957 ¹

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period ²	Net total of U.S. Government securities acquired ³	Cash balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ⁴			
				Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals ⁵	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period ⁶
Cumulative, January 1936-March 1957	\$8,847,698	\$8,781,609	\$3,138	\$22,616,241	\$2,434,120	\$16,702,617	\$8,347,744	\$1,263,016	\$210,072	\$1,177,347	⁷ \$295,741
Calendar year:											
1955	8,764,415	13,614	4,692	1,214,977	184,974	1,351,551	8,241,672	16,446	9,539	145,675	372,157
1956	9,069,279	307,546	3,138	1,504,131	199,597	1,399,095	8,546,305	56,592	8,119	119,450	317,418
Fiscal year:											
1954-55	8,458,800	-545,162	10,514	1,146,188	186,874	1,759,544	7,982,797	15,881	11,277	202,648	410,939
1955-56	8,794,426	257,674	88,294	1,333,147	186,907	1,286,964	8,215,887	31,233	8,491	105,510	345,153
1956											
January-March	8,560,798	-250,000	4,113	210,131	46,882	433,468	8,065,216	3,784	2,047	33,875	344,114
April-June	8,794,426	197,938	⁸ 88,294	472,710	46,724	368,763	8,215,887	19,768	1,942	20,670	345,153
July-September	8,982,117	216,980	3,582	490,906	52,627	310,105	8,449,314	16,767	2,113	32,505	331,528
October-December	9,069,279	142,629	3,138	330,384	53,365	286,759	8,546,305	16,273	2,017	32,400	317,418
1957											
January-March	8,847,698	-279,480	5,666	250,065	52,805	501,431	8,347,744	16,398	1,890	39,965	295,741

¹ Beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of differences in accounting methods in source materials used.

² Beginning December 1954, includes assets of the Federal unemployment account, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

⁴ Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

⁵ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

⁶ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁷ Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$97,646,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

⁸ Includes transfer from general funds of \$81 million for the Federal unemployment account, held temporarily as undisbursed appropriation.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937–57

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³	Net total of U.S. Government securities acquired ⁴	Cash balance at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937–March 1957 ⁵	\$46,372,641	\$4,221,298	\$27,032,473	\$1,057,539	\$21,815,258	\$688,668	\$22,503,927
Fiscal year:							
1954–55 ⁶	5,087,154	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	1,240,627	560,511	21,141,001
1955–56 ⁶	6,442,370	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	1,462,540	550,078	22,593,109
9 months ended:							
March 1955.....	3,251,761	250,430	3,078,153	73,739	497,844	555,207	20,392,915
March 1956.....	4,294,339	265,666	3,929,375	93,091	520,263	577,786	21,678,541
March 1957.....	4,294,675	303,500	4,579,662	107,696	—227,772	688,668	22,503,927
1956							
March.....	520,119	13,737	457,667	10,227	175,942	577,786	21,678,541
April.....	598,353	18,427	471,736	9,568	—179,159	892,421	21,814,016
May.....	997,587	4,600	478,994	12,440	647,668	755,506	22,324,769
June ⁷	552,091	206,196	480,708	9,239	473,767	* 550,078	22,593,109
July.....	351,031	1,081	479,651	11,300	—221,601	632,795	22,454,270
August.....	818,805	3,135	486,813	9,923	380,931	577,068	22,779,473
September.....	412,743	19,522	489,770	10,483	—127,148	636,227	22,711,485
October.....	218,116	19,121	489,791	14,940	—249,759	618,492	22,443,991
November.....	606,322	5,381	488,599	11,997	127,383	602,260	22,555,097
December.....	248,790	235,215	507,764	12,186	—122,285	688,601	22,519,153
1957							
January.....	291,274	1,174	527,202	11,027	—243,750	686,569	22,273,371
February.....	775,301	3,902	535,443	12,826	86,922	830,582	22,504,306
March.....	572,293	14,969	574,628	13,014	141,534	688,668	22,503,927

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951,

adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Revised to correspond with Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government.

⁶ Includes \$44,306 of unappropriated receipts.

Source: Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government and unpublished Treasury report.

Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, for selected types of benefit, 1950–56

[Corrected to Apr. 29, 1957]

Year and quarter ¹	Wife's or husband's				Child's			Widow's or widower's			Mother's		
	Total	Aged wife ²	Husband	Young wife ³	Total	Child of retired worker	Child of deceased worker	Total	Widow	Widower	Total	Widowed mother	Divorced wife
1950.....	162,768	152,310	812	9,646	122,641	25,495	97,146	66,735	66,672	63	41,101	41,089	12
1951.....	228,887	193,966	3,077	31,844	230,500	40,958	189,542	89,591	89,324	267	78,323	78,181	142
1952.....	177,707	161,985	2,007	13,715	183,345	24,695	158,650	92,302	91,992	310	64,875	64,776	99
1953.....	246,856	225,617	2,992	18,247	212,178	33,868	178,310	112,866	112,467	399	71,945	71,861	84
1954.....	236,764	214,851	2,616	19,297	212,796	35,938	176,858	128,026	127,626	400	70,775	70,699	76
1955.....	288,915	263,816	3,407	21,692	238,795	40,402	198,393	140,624	140,273	351	76,018	75,927	91
1956.....	384,187	360,989	2,987	20,211	211,783	37,993	173,790	253,480	253,155	325	67,479	67,414	65
1953													
January–March.....	66,865	61,646	760	4,459	51,041	8,170	42,871	27,698	27,608	90	17,497	17,483	14
April–June.....	70,609	64,440	929	5,240	58,878	9,811	49,067	30,144	30,037	107	19,702	19,677	25
July–September.....	56,687	51,620	718	4,349	50,993	7,827	43,166	26,988	26,877	111	17,453	17,433	20
October–December.....	52,695	47,911	585	4,199	51,266	8,060	43,206	28,036	27,945	91	17,293	17,268	25
1954													
January–March.....	59,037	53,539	626	4,872	52,257	8,922	43,335	29,091	29,003	88	17,634	17,617	17
April–June.....	64,266	58,106	768	5,392	56,167	10,224	45,943	31,480	31,366	114	18,464	18,448	16
July–September.....	55,495	50,308	688	4,499	49,217	8,397	40,820	28,177	28,071	106	16,265	16,242	23
October–December.....	57,966	52,898	534	4,534	55,155	8,395	46,760	39,278	39,186	92	18,412	18,392	20
1955													
January–March.....	75,936	70,347	672	4,917	50,547	9,262	41,285	34,389	34,314	75	15,917	15,905	12
April–June.....	86,914	79,097	1,131	6,686	67,375	12,485	54,890	36,663	36,559	104	21,263	21,238	25
July–September.....	67,324	61,018	890	5,416	61,535	10,068	51,467	34,855	34,770	85	19,631	19,600	31
October–December.....	58,741	53,354	714	4,673	59,338	8,587	50,751	34,717	34,630	87	19,207	19,184	23
1956													
January–March.....	59,905	54,611	657	4,637	52,382	8,825	43,557	31,845	31,769	76	16,587	16,572	15
April–June.....	73,641	66,976	827	5,838	60,706	11,203	49,503	35,271	35,187	84	19,244	19,224	20
July–September.....	87,051	80,490	824	5,737	55,098	10,354	44,744	33,842	33,760	82	17,748	17,733	15
October–December.....	163,590	158,912	679	3,999	43,597	7,611	35,986	152,622	152,439	83	13,900	13,885	15

¹ Quarterly data for 1950–52 were presented in the *Bulletin* for June 1955, p. 26.

² Wives aged 65 or over, and wives aged 62–64 with no entitled children.

³ Wives under age 65 with 1 or more entitled children.

Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month by type of benefit and by month, March 1956–March 1957, and monthly benefits awarded, March 1957¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Apr. 25, 1957]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1956														
March.....	8,149,733	\$424,975.4	4,594,991	\$286,817.7	1,219,883	\$40,605.2	1,293,384	\$47,422.3	723,119	\$35,317.0	292,990	\$13,542.4	25,366	\$1,270.8
April.....	8,235,594	430,675.4	4,649,159	290,968.1	1,233,164	41,141.2	1,301,083	47,859.3	731,146	35,750.0	294,950	13,677.7	25,492	1,279.1
May.....	8,315,314	435,742.9	4,697,531	294,528.6	1,246,118	41,632.8	1,310,331	48,312.0	739,968	36,224.6	295,771	13,759.0	25,595	1,285.8
June.....	8,374,453	439,423.8	4,731,942	296,976.4	1,255,018	41,968.4	1,316,728	48,662.0	747,766	36,647.7	297,294	13,875.9	25,705	1,293.3
July.....	8,451,169	444,620.4	4,781,036	300,776.8	1,268,051	42,477.0	1,320,390	48,912.8	756,213	37,106.2	299,675	14,047.2	25,804	1,300.4
August.....	8,506,410	452,345.9	4,855,552	306,613.1	1,290,596	43,336.9	1,327,584	49,300.1	764,555	37,561.7	302,199	14,225.8	25,924	1,308.3
September.....	8,547,776	457,493.9	4,907,729	310,408.4	1,307,228	43,939.9	1,333,063	49,637.4	772,132	37,976.6	301,685	14,217.8	25,999	1,313.8
October.....	8,701,498	460,942.4	4,941,397	312,833.8	1,315,464	44,250.7	1,337,359	49,930.3	780,034	38,407.0	301,188	14,202.0	26,056	1,318.6
November.....	9,035,408	477,403.7	5,064,198	319,516.2	1,410,825	47,506.6	1,340,508	50,168.2	891,682	44,615.7	301,522	14,244.4	26,673	1,352.6
December.....	9,128,121	482,592.9	5,112,430	322,536.8	1,433,507	48,325.6	1,340,995	50,323.7	913,069	45,779.7	301,240	14,262.2	26,880	1,364.8
1957														
January.....	9,261,391	490,390.8	5,184,797	327,385.5	1,460,641	49,315.0	1,351,695	50,907.4	934,177	46,921.4	302,932	14,389.9	27,149	1,381.6
February.....	9,387,369	498,358.4	5,254,626	332,736.2	1,490,286	50,517.4	1,360,227	51,396.7	951,557	47,875.9	303,432	14,443.4	27,241	1,388.8
March.....	9,607,354	511,986.7	5,390,335	342,649.6	1,542,889	52,512.7	1,371,428	51,935.2	970,314	48,919.3	304,945	14,567.9	27,443	1,402.0
Monthly benefits awarded in March 1957.....	282,412	16,012.2	160,550	11,018.2	67,310	2,375.8	23,983	938.0	23,473	1,268.3	6,695	388.6	401	23.5

¹ For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum death payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum death payments, 1940–57

[Corrected to Apr. 26, 1957]

Year and quarter ¹	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum awards	
	Total	Old-age	Wife's or husband's	Child's	Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1940.....	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	4,600	23,260	852	75,095	61,080
1941.....	269,286	114,660	36,213	75,619	11,020	30,502	1,272	117,303	90,941
1942.....	258,116	99,622	33,250	77,384	14,774	31,820	1,266	134,901	103,332
1943.....	262,865	89,070	31,916	85,619	19,576	35,420	1,264	163,011	122,185
1944.....	318,949	110,097	40,349	99,676	24,759	42,649	1,419	205,177	151,869
1945.....	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	29,844	55,108	1,755	247,012	178,813
1946.....	547,150	258,980	88,515	114,875	38,823	44,190	1,767	250,706	179,588
1947.....	572,909	271,488	94,189	115,754	45,249	42,807	3,422	218,787	181,902
1948.....	596,201	275,903	98,554	118,955	55,667	44,276	2,846	213,096	200,090
1949.....	682,241	337,273	117,356	118,922	62,928	43,087	2,675	212,614	202,154
1950.....	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	66,735	41,101	2,252	209,960	200,411
1951.....	1,336,432	702,984	228,887	230,500	89,591	78,323	6,147	431,229	414,470
1952.....	1,053,303	531,206	177,707	183,345	92,302	64,875	3,868	456,531	437,896
1953.....	1,419,462	771,671	246,856	212,178	112,866	71,945	3,946	532,846	511,986
1954.....	1,401,733	749,911	236,764	212,796	128,026	70,775	3,461	536,341	516,158
1955.....	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	140,624	76,018	3,538	589,612	566,830
1956.....	1,854,946	934,098	384,186	211,783	253,480	67,478	3,921	572,291	546,984
1954									
January–March.....	346,440	187,531	59,037	52,257	29,091	17,634	890	136,587	131,749
April–June.....	380,542	209,201	64,266	56,167	31,480	18,464	964	145,660	140,211
July–September.....	326,154	176,190	55,495	49,217	28,177	16,265	810	127,417	122,338
October–December.....	348,597	176,989	57,966	55,155	39,278	18,412	797	126,677	121,800
1955									
January–March.....	396,719	219,209	75,936	50,547	34,389	15,917	721	127,646	122,060
April–June.....	504,709	291,587	86,914	67,375	36,663	21,263	907	165,082	159,272
July–September.....	402,163	217,849	67,324	61,535	34,855	19,631	969	149,649	143,806
October–December.....	354,182	181,238	58,741	59,338	34,717	19,207	941	147,235	141,092
1956									
January–March.....	346,713	185,202	59,905	52,382	31,845	16,587	792	140,862	135,218
April–June.....	413,242	223,469	73,641	60,706	35,271	19,244	911	162,620	155,268
July–September.....	438,803	244,225	87,051	65,098	33,842	17,748	839	149,594	142,149
October–December.....	656,188	281,202	163,589	43,597	152,522	13,899	1,379	119,215	114,349
1957									
January–March.....	659,107	348,711	151,515	65,676	72,076	19,885	1,244	173,108	166,199

¹ Quarterly data for 1940–44 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 29; for 1945–49, in the *Bulletin* for March 1950, p. 22; for 1950–53, in

the *Bulletin* for March 1954, p. 29.

Table 9.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, March 1957¹

Region and State	farm place- ments	Initial claims ²		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment ³
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	425,361	897,228	303,700	6,776,701	2,218,246	6,301,714	\$168,840,541	1,500,408	5,819,038	\$27.71	* 1,592,478
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	7,319	11,898	6,065	91,166	42,490	91,785	2,683,052	21,854	86,907	30.05	22,029
Maine.....	1,484	8,344	3,924	39,941	13,158	36,951	755,465	8,798	34,429	20.90	10,180
Massachusetts.....	12,429	38,307	20,101	281,295	114,280	279,217	7,812,463	66,480	236,147	30.68	64,698
New Hampshire.....	1,148	5,337	2,836	22,282	8,957	20,398	467,148	4,857	18,556	24.07	5,583
Rhode Island.....	1,299	14,210	8,828	83,219	43,071	77,370	1,975,827	18,421	65,083	28.68	19,843
Vermont.....	517	1,421	604	12,700	5,340	12,328	279,203	2,935	11,443	23.29	3,093
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	9,790	40,111	17,345	349,540	153,519	344,276	10,715,628	81,970	306,928	32.09	83,108
New York.....	66,622	137,902	56,864	831,594	330,975	817,900	23,897,776	194,738	744,636	30.59	195,185
Puerto Rico.....	2,463	399	115	3,725	1,035	568	13,676	135	560	24.22	-----
Virgin Islands.....	211	0	0	3	0	3	63	1	3	21.00	-----
Region III:											
Delaware.....	576	1,702	374	15,926	3,265	21,022	638,578	5,005	19,915	30.93	3,709
District of Columbia.....	2,492	2,738	822	27,079	7,594	23,634	613,015	5,627	23,129	26.05	6,137
Maryland.....	5,497	8,544	6,314	56,183	17,861	63,128	1,537,202	15,030	57,137	25.41	14,010
North Carolina.....	9,490	30,919	16,167	185,713	88,083	180,331	3,037,017	42,936	167,038	17.23	45,783
Pennsylvania.....	20,145	95,243	31,231	688,317	236,648	637,751	17,487,397	151,845	585,458	28.47	163,302
Virginia.....	5,664	7,703	2,810	60,524	19,553	53,899	1,112,244	12,833	50,394	21.21	14,159
West Virginia.....	2,291	6,618	826	58,571	11,651	50,807	1,059,995	12,097	46,030	21.46	13,936
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	7,394	12,279	3,038	99,249	25,103	80,007	1,597,801	19,049	76,786	20.21	23,762
Florida.....	18,949	10,855	2,917	59,214	19,056	30,917	654,779	7,361	28,880	21.71	14,124
Georgia.....	7,769	13,808	4,854	112,645	47,150	97,425	2,081,941	23,196	89,865	22.06	27,225
Mississippi.....	5,875	9,173	2,620	79,246	19,558	63,985	1,271,797	15,235	59,516	20.43	18,431
South Carolina.....	5,378	8,877	2,857	64,855	25,592	55,620	1,150,154	13,243	51,096	21.15	15,266
Tennessee.....	7,750	13,805	4,284	194,523	63,128	200,672	4,006,476	47,779	189,259	20.37	44,998
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	3,436	12,034	2,890	161,655	36,235	139,751	3,254,978	33,274	131,703	23.84	38,497
Michigan.....	9,741	49,827	10,464	331,287	75,273	285,713	9,526,220	68,027	277,239	33.83	82,675
Ohio.....	19,733	40,035	10,507	282,009	84,584	251,884	7,823,411	59,972	238,730	31.85	65,848
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	16,228	40,998	14,739	309,365	111,860	290,359	7,926,195	69,133	259,551	28.84	74,897
Indiana.....	4,813	19,700	6,220	147,767	49,524	151,791	3,863,271	36,141	141,506	26.27	33,724
Minnesota.....	5,898	10,674	2,586	156,410	28,472	144,727	3,581,952	34,459	138,804	25.09	37,155
Wisconsin.....	5,549	12,140	3,392	111,621	33,583	100,529	3,019,798	23,935	93,029	30.50	26,689
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	5,405	4,593	1,220	55,239	14,352	52,463	1,308,974	12,491	47,453	25.94	12,689
Kansas.....	7,179	5,646	1,207	46,902	10,159	49,093	1,293,262	11,689	45,419	27.10	11,115
Missouri.....	7,226	17,576	6,105	134,017	40,802	111,190	2,325,235	26,474	100,546	21.97	31,681
Nebraska.....	4,047	2,895	1,126	39,073	9,738	41,359	1,025,990	9,847	39,766	25.29	8,854
North Dakota.....	1,249	915	142	23,851	2,429	23,749	639,896	5,655	21,965	27.40	5,594
South Dakota.....	1,138	850	152	16,170	2,188	15,857	366,209	3,775	15,101	23.52	3,727
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	4,953	7,782	1,482	82,875	15,748	60,534	1,163,975	14,413	56,421	19.61	19,278
Louisiana.....	7,516	9,453	1,618	70,369	13,141	61,437	1,319,220	14,628	56,518	22.14	16,745
Oklahoma.....	11,059	8,010	2,090	64,493	18,798	56,546	1,342,398	13,463	51,382	24.59	14,947
Texas.....	40,022	21,773	5,479	140,484	39,412	133,185	2,969,457	31,711	125,777	22.82	34,737
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	5,227	4,488	901	28,179	7,100	26,417	665,760	6,290	24,511	25.83	6,571
Montana.....	1,768	3,339	499	44,507	8,012	43,268	1,037,697	10,302	43,268	23.90	10,458
New Mexico.....	3,274	2,921	314	19,699	2,543	19,597	479,551	4,066	18,554	24.97	4,762
Utah.....	2,470	2,842	691	28,423	8,317	26,657	746,239	6,347	24,179	29.13	6,673
Wyoming.....	973	1,044	183	13,689	2,656	14,739	421,616	3,509	13,090	28.93	3,018
Region X:											
Arizona.....	4,463	4,471	793	26,969	5,447	19,396	501,131	4,618	18,404	26.27	6,377
California.....	33,573	92,267	25,343	632,606	217,565	554,851	15,803,946	132,107	519,746	29.32	146,609
Hawaii.....	919	1,231	510	11,715	6,435	10,506	234,962	2,501	8,558	25.06	(*)
Nevada.....	1,714	2,363	569	14,614	4,428	16,376	514,188	3,899	15,420	31.97	3,370
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	487	1,258	165	24,816	2,513	30,701	1,128,955	7,310	29,930	36.96	(*)
Idaho.....	2,532	2,141	322	36,830	5,646	34,470	944,950	8,207	33,129	27.67	8,350
Oregon.....	3,725	15,340	2,441	130,406	25,923	124,981	3,793,920	29,757	119,282	30.73	30,039
Washington.....	6,192	18,431	3,954	173,151	38,287	169,594	4,968,488	40,380	160,662	29.80	38,835

¹ Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment insurance program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Total excludes transitional claims.

³ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁴ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

* Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

• Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 10.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, March 1956–March 1957¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)
			Families	Recipients										
				Total ³	Children									

	Number of recipients								Percentage change from previous month					
1956														
March		2,535,419	613,246	2,240,856	1,698,296	105,083	249,118	336,000		-0.1	+0.8	+0.3	+0.8	(⁴)
April		2,530,720	615,985	2,253,738	1,708,484	105,229	251,533	322,000		-0.2	+0.4	+0.1	+1.0	-4.2
May		2,527,753	617,058	2,258,858	1,713,503	105,469	255,954	303,000		-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+1.8	-5.9
June		2,523,716	613,720	2,250,229	1,707,629	105,796	258,279	290,000		-0.2	-0.5	+0.3	+0.9	-4.3
July		2,519,469	607,468	2,221,867	1,691,346	105,990	260,082	288,000		-0.2	-1.0	+0.2	+0.7	-7.7
August		2,514,669	606,073	2,224,504	1,692,992	106,445	262,105	297,000		-0.2	-0.1	+0.4	+0.8	+3.2
September		2,511,947	606,563	2,228,055	1,696,484	106,609	263,471	281,000		-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.5	-5.5
October		2,512,565	605,925	2,226,560	1,697,530	106,820	265,208	282,000		(⁴)	-0.1	+0.2	+0.7	+0.5
November		2,512,459	608,661	2,238,994	1,706,869	107,193	267,639	290,000		(⁴)	+0.5	+0.3	+0.9	+2.7
December		2,514,425	616,190	2,270,642	1,731,736	107,484	269,176	305,000		+0.1	+1.2	+0.3	+0.6	+5.2
1957														
January		2,512,411	623,342	2,298,896	1,753,536	107,531	271,216	334,000		-0.1	+1.2	(⁴)	+0.8	+9.6
February		2,509,493	629,847	2,325,867	1,775,169	107,456	273,465	337,000		-0.1	+1.0	-0.1	+0.8	+1.0
March		2,509,099	636,718	2,351,256	1,794,494	107,641	276,129	337,000		(⁴)	+1.1	+0.2	+1.0	-0.1
	Amount of assistance								Percentage change from previous month					
1956														
March	\$237,182,000	\$137,313,059		\$54,818,422		\$6,144,744	\$14,082,191	\$18,599,000	+0.6	(⁴)	+1.4	+0.6	+1.0	+0.5
April	236,526,000	137,412,301		55,239,202		6,170,895	14,272,922	17,407,000	-0.3	+0.1	+0.8	+0.4	+1.4	-6.4
May	235,923,000	137,436,276		55,222,938		6,375,783	14,557,834	16,054,000	-0.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	+3.3	+2.0	-7.8
June	233,775,000	137,005,608		54,785,725		6,392,529	14,649,950	15,070,000	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	+0.3	+0.6	-6.1
July	234,738,000	138,849,155		54,385,013		6,408,216	14,656,710	15,035,000	+0.4	+1.2	-0.7	+0.2	(⁴)	-2.2
August	236,815,000	139,029,605		54,606,759		6,500,720	14,901,223	16,025,000	+0.9	+0.3	+0.5	+1.4	+1.7	+6.6
September	235,590,000	138,796,047		54,854,426		6,516,200	14,977,834	14,736,000	-0.5	-0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	-8.0
October	243,629,000	144,387,281		56,389,879		6,715,577	15,362,558	15,296,000	+3.4	+4.0	+2.8	+3.1	+2.6	+3.8
November	245,948,000	145,133,252		56,863,539		6,732,514	15,659,665	15,801,000	+1.0	+0.5	+0.8	+0.6	+1.9	+3.3
December	249,707,000	145,810,238		58,557,924		6,784,376	15,834,615	17,098,000	+1.5	+0.5	+3.0	+0.5	+1.1	+8.2
1957														
January	251,782,000	145,158,000		59,345,712		6,792,570	15,861,668	18,973,000	+1.0	-0.4	+1.3	+0.1	+0.2	+11.0
February	253,478,000	145,552,635		60,293,429		6,799,386	16,068,612	18,961,000	+0.7	+0.3	+1.6	+0.1	+1.3	-1.1
March	256,209,000	146,008,333		61,361,497		6,833,673	16,233,286	19,237,000	+1.1	+0.3	+1.8	+0.5	+1.0	+1.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

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(Continued from page 26)

ton: The Bureau, 1957. 14 pp. Processed.

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Table 11.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, March 1957¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$13,199,260	\$2,343,225	\$372,093	\$2,351,250	\$16,535,000
Alabama	1,703	863	59	285	93
Alaska				(1)	22,942
California	269,530		21,940	(2)	89,250
Colorado			479		(3)
Connecticut	253,600	113,274	6,327	53,240	(4)
District of Columbia	1,041	1,075	60	5,057	
Florida	34,482	11,093	1,272	2,518	393
Hawaii	7,865	22,168	188	5,008	(5)
Illinois	2,236,614	311,754	56,225	338,976	635,153
Indiana	520,041	93,114	23,920	(1)	210,960
Iowa				(2)	244,771
Kansas	240,485	47,659	4,626	41,818	43,450
Louisiana	671	5,704	554	3,038	1,841
Maine	46,776	13,713	1,512	5,346	87,392
Massachusetts	2,334,900	149,897	10,806	472,525	135,321
Michigan	194,714		3,204	31,665	138,400
Minnesota	1,470,031	131,942	40,103	13,285	398,340
Montana					183,812
Nebraska					209,543
Nevada	7,608			(3)	71,400
New Hampshire	85,836	13,000	2,843	9,789	(4)
New Jersey		24,769	36		157,191
New Mexico	55,214	50,250	2,030	10,818	6,244
New York	2,365,436	735,097	84,616	956,436	(5)
North Carolina	33,038	16,374		14,409	224,856
North Dakota	146,677	20,808	529	28,189	25,299
Ohio	562,069	17,141	23,319		889,318
Oregon	204,955	20,569	2,300	46,505	71,904
Pennsylvania	212,553	160,586	52,068	71,695	89,623
Rhode Island	76,129	43,824	1,046	19,389	47,518
South Carolina					16,292
South Dakota					112,905
Utah	1,073	968		598	639
Virgin Islands	172	63	7	26	78
Virginia					9,964
Washington	1,149,791	162,175	13,727	128,169	187,006
West Virginia	37,724	31,304	2,020	13,856	20,823
Wisconsin	648,529	134,882	16,277	45,779	233,377
Wyoming					44,799

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and re-

porting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

³ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁴ Includes payments made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

⁵ Data not available.

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Table 12.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, March 1957¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per family)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipients ³	Vendor payments for medical care ⁴
Total, 53 States ¹	\$58.19	\$53.28	\$5.26	\$96.37	\$92.82	\$3.68	\$63.49	\$60.26	\$3.46	\$58.79	\$50.86	\$8.52
Alabama	43.61	43.59	.02	41.53	41.49	.04	37.93	37.91	.02	35.32	35.30	.02
California	75.40	74.69	1.02				92.11	90.83	1.65	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Colorado							68.37	66.91	1.46			
Connecticut	89.88	73.88	16.00	142.93	121.93	21.00	99.76	80.76	19.00	126.80	86.80	40.00
District of Columbia	56.30	55.95	.35	114.86	114.39	.46	63.87	63.68	.19	67.12	65.85	1.27
Florida	49.08	48.58	.50	58.89	58.39	.50	53.21	52.72	.50	52.71	52.21	.50
Hawaii	50.00	45.07	4.93	113.93	106.24	7.69	57.90	55.86	2.04	60.20	56.23	3.97
Illinois	67.11	43.47	25.55	144.18	132.13	12.11	69.28	53.78	16.47	79.50	50.44	30.13
Indiana	54.60	39.79	15.72	98.93	88.93	10.13	66.60	53.95	13.28	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Kansas	70.78	63.84	7.36	120.62	112.12	9.58	77.57	70.56	7.46	75.36	65.83	10.10
Louisiana	63.12	63.12	.01	77.67	77.40	.27	74.30	74.05	.25	47.44	47.22	.21
Maine	52.86	48.91	4.00	90.66	87.68	3.00	56.50	53.60	3.00	61.13	55.31	6.00
Massachusetts	84.85	58.60	26.94	139.48	128.35	11.96	110.56	105.32	5.57	108.29	64.15	47.90
Michigan	62.60	61.59	2.80				70.66	70.16	1.79	82.41	81.21	11.34
Minnesota	74.62	45.96	29.41	134.66	118.98	15.87	88.73	55.55	33.99	58.20	51.23	8.50
Nevada	66.16	64.53	2.98							(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
New Hampshire	65.46	50.18	15.32	138.62	124.75	13.87	69.42	58.37	11.28	87.87	57.27	30.78
New Jersey				138.00	134.57	3.43	76.45	76.50	.04			
New Mexico	53.22	47.34	5.87	95.67	87.99	7.67	56.49	51.23	5.26	54.94	48.99	5.95
New York	88.23	66.92	25.39	145.39	134.17	12.81	93.08	77.11	19.58	91.64	70.56	24.29
North Carolina	34.97	34.33	.64	68.01	67.24	.78				39.69	38.69	1.00
North Dakota	75.40	58.04	18.50	135.14	124.26	12.02	66.45	62.39	4.60	87.20	61.73	27.45
Ohio	64.03	58.14	5.88	95.59	94.64	.95	63.16	57.06	6.10			
Oregon	74.46	63.52	11.23	140.63	132.92	7.72	82.08	74.96	7.12	88.58	75.41	13.42
Pennsylvania	50.49	46.36	4.13	115.28	110.07	5.22	62.48	59.50	2.98	59.37	53.89	5.48
Rhode Island	68.69	60.07	10.03	118.14	106.14	12.00	74.27	68.85	7.37	77.58	68.59	11.64
Utah	61.32	61.21	.12	115.01	114.67	.34				67.82	67.50	.33
Virgin Islands	18.44	18.21	.26	34.50	34.25	.25	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.45	19.23	.25
Washington	86.89	66.50	20.60	130.45	113.71	16.81	102.13	84.71	17.42	102.26	78.57	23.94
West Virginia	35.30	33.61	1.68	91.09	89.33	1.76	40.03	38.29	1.74	38.88	37.21	1.68
Wisconsin	69.80	53.87	16.12	153.30	136.47	16.97	76.87	61.74	15.24	103.82	67.24	36.68

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 13-16 for average money payments for States not making vendor payments.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 46 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Average payment not computed on base of less than 60 recipients.

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Table 13.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1957 in—		March 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	2,509,099	\$146,008,333	\$58.19	(³)	+0.3	-1.0	+6.3
Ala.....	104,354	4,550,839	43.61	+0.6	+10.6	+6.0	+42.8
Alaska.....	1,604	492,737	57.82	-2	-1.2	-3.3	-13.9
Ariz.....	14,095	783,111	55.56	+4	+3	+8	+5
Ark.....	54,823	1,969,065	35.92	-4	-5	+6	+9.5
Calif.....	264,317	19,929,151	75.40	-1	+1.2	-1.6	+3.4
Colo. ²	52,514	4,348,068	82.80	-1	-3	(³)	(³)
Conn.....	15,850	1,424,653	89.88	-9	-1.1	-4.1	-2.7
Del.....	1,625	79,699	49.05	+9	+7	+1.1	+11.5
D. C.....	3,001	168,960	56.30	+9	+8	-2.2	+3.0
Fla.....	68,963	3,384,459	49.08	(³)	+4	(³)	+4.7
Ga.....	98,065	4,187,870	42.71	(³)	+1	+1	+11.9
Hawaii.....	1,596	79,793	50.00	+6	+8	-5.6	+2.3
Idaho.....	8,294	499,726	60.25	-2	-1	-2.8	+5.8
Ill.....	87,552	5,875,858	67.11	-4	+3	-4.5	+5.6
Ind.....	33,086	1,806,373	54.60	-4	+1.3	-5.1	+2.7
Iowa.....	39,050	2,663,977	68.22	-2	(³)	-2.5	+9.8
Kans.....	32,695	2,314,240	70.78	-2	-4	-2.7	+2.6
Ky.....	58,480	2,259,936	38.64	(³)	+1	+7.1	+15.9
La.....	123,852	7,818,123	63.12	+2	+2	+2.5	+19.2
Maine.....	11,694	618,149	52.86	(³)	+2	-4.7	-3
Md.....	10,007	507,036	50.67	(³)	+1	-3.0	+6.7
Mass.....	86,674	7,354,654	84.85	(³)	-2.2	+1	+4.2
Mich.....	69,483	4,349,620	62.60	-1	(³)	-3.4	+6.3
Minn.....	49,990	3,730,230	74.62	-2	-1	-2.7	+2.9
Miss.....	79,839	2,295,771	28.76	+1.6	+1.6	+12.5	+12.1
Mo.....	127,128	6,939,253	54.58	-1	-2	-2.4	+7.2
Mont.....	8,363	517,580	61.89	-5	-2	-3.7	+2.6
Nebr.....	17,203	491,840	53.00	(³)	+3	-1.8	-8
Nev.....	2,556	169,116	66.16	+2	+3	-1.4	+13.5
N. H.....	5,604	366,814	65.46	-5	-2	-7.3	-1.8
N. J.....	19,493	1,549,008	79.46	(³)	+6	-1.7	+8.5
N. Mex.....	9,400	500,231	53.22	+5	+1.6	+3.7	+16.9
N. Y.....	93,175	8,221,034	88.23	(³)	-2	-4.7	+1.7
N. C.....	51,622	1,805,216	34.97	(³)	+2	+1	+7.5
N. Dak.....	7,929	597,845	75.40	-5	-10.9	-1.6	+6.6
Ohio.....	95,509	6,115,186	64.03	-4	-4	-3.7	+5.2
Okla.....	94,548	6,317,321	66.82	(³)	-1	-5	+3.4
Oreg.....	18,169	1,352,821	74.46	+6	+4	-3.8	+9.5
Pa.....	51,440	2,597,099	50.49	-1	-4	-4.2	+4.2
P. R.....	42,471	340,117	8.01	(³)	+3	-2.3	-1.3
R. I.....	7,590	521,344	68.69	-4	(³)	-5.0	+4.8
S. C.....	37,257	1,377,989	36.99	-1	+1	-12.7	-9
S. Dak.....	10,141	475,804	46.92	-3	-2	-2.8	+1.7
Tenn.....	58,785	2,063,707	35.11	-5	+1	-5.4	-3.0
Tex.....	224,311	10,042,929	44.77	+1	+2	+7	+8.3
Utah.....	9,185	563,263	61.32	+1	+6	-1.8	-4
Vt.....	6,545	329,203	50.30	-3	(³)	-3.2	-1.2
V. I.....	671	12,372	18.44	-4	-5	-1.2	-1.7
Va.....	16,185	541,376	33.45	-2	+4	-3.6	+4.1
Wash.....	55,813	4,849,853	86.89	(³)	-1	-2.9	+2.7
W. Va.....	22,402	790,737	35.30	-1.4	-1.4	-3.2	+20.0
Wis.....	40,219	2,807,470	69.80	-3	-4	-4.2	+1.6
Wyo.....	3,882	239,707	61.75	-3	-4	-9	+3.9

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,265 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$377,835 to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ In addition, supplemental payments of \$7,396 from general assistance funds were made to 40 recipients in Alaska and \$144,024 to some recipients in Nebraska.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 14.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1957 in—		March 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	107,641	\$6,833,673	\$63.49	+0.2	+0.5	+2.4	+11.2
Ala.....	1,679	63,684	37.93	+1	(³)	+1	+14.4
Alaska.....	78	5,455	69.94	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Ariz.....	797	51,824	65.02	+4	+3	+4.0	+4.6
Ark.....	2,039	85,726	42.04	-1	-2	+7	+7.2
Calif. ²	13,297	1,224,850	92.11	(³)	+9	+2.0	+6.0
Colo.....	328	22,425	68.37	-3	+2.2	-3	+1.6
Conn.....	333	33,221	99.76	+9	+9	+1.2	+7.3
Del.....	225	15,599	69.33	0	+1.0	+4.7	+15.7
D. C.....	261	16,670	63.87	-4	-1.0	+3.6	+9.6
Fla.....	2,545	135,432	53.21	0	+4	-5.3	+3.1
Ga.....	3,509	168,153	47.92	+6	+7	+2.1	+13.1
Hawaii.....	92	5,327	57.90	(³)	(³)	-13.2	-12.4
Idaho.....	185	12,428	67.18	+5	+1	-2.1	+7.9
Ill.....	3,413	236,457	69.28	+2	+5	-1.9	+1.0
Ind.....	1,801	119,947	66.60	-2	+1.5	+7	+5.0
Iowa.....	1,488	123,020	82.67	-8	-9	+3	+12.5
Kans.....	620	48,093	77.57	+1.3	+7	+1.6	+1.7
Ky.....	3,237	129,096	39.88	+1	(³)	+4.9	+12.9
La.....	2,249	167,093	74.30	+3	+5	+9.6	+60.3
Maine.....	504	28,475	56.50	-2	-6	-5.8	-1.7
Md.....	474	26,470	55.84	+1.5	+8	-2.5	+1.9
Mass.....	1,940	214,488	110.56	+2	+4.0	+4.5	+12.2
Mich.....	1,785	128,128	70.66	+6	+8	-4	+10.2
Minn.....	1,180	104,705	88.73	+2	+1.8	-2.3	+3.0
Miss.....	4,489	173,962	38.75	+2.7	+2.8	+18.9	+32.3
Mo.....	5,091	305,460	60.00	+1	+1	+10.8	+10.8
Mont.....	414	25,430	68.69	-1.2	-1.4	-2.6	+2.2
Nebr.....	901	58,604	65.04	+1.5	+4	+11.4	+11.1
Nev.....	116	9,432	81.31	-9	+4	-2.5	+6.6
N. H.....	252	17,494	69.42	+8	+1.7	-5.6	+2
N. J.....	940	71,867	76.45	-1	+4	+2.7	+13.2
N. Mex.....	386	21,806	56.49	-5	-3	+1.8	+21.0
N. Y.....	4,322	402,299	93.08	-2	-6	-1.1	+7
N. C.....	4,878	218,776	44.85	+1	+1	0	+9.6
N. Dak.....	115	7,642	66.45	+9	-4.0	-2.5	-5
Ohio.....	3,829	241,823	63.16	-2	+1.1	+1.9	+10.0
Okla.....	1,929	158,029	81.92	-1.3	+1	-2.9	+2.6
Oreg.....	323	26,513	82.08	-6	-4.6	-1.8	+7.7
Pa. ²	17,494	1,092,965	62.48	+4	+3	+5.7	+29.4
P. R.....	1,736	13,834	7.97	+3	+1.1	+7.7	+8.6
R. I.....	142	10,547	74.27	-2.1	-2.6	-14.5	-10.3
S. C.....	1,774	74,167	41.81	+3	+4	-2	+10.2
S. Dak.....	192	9,148	47.65	-2.0	-1.3	-5.4	+2.2
Tenn.....	3,050	123,999	40.66	-4	-1	-3.6	-3.0
Tex.....	6,477	315,086	48.65	-1	(³)	-8	+6.6
Utah.....	220	14,914	67.79	-9	-1.1	-8.0	-6.9
Vt.....	135	7,165	53.07	0	+4	-2.2	+5.1
V. I.....	27	536	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Va.....	1,270	51,173	40.29	-5	-3	-3.2	+3.8
Wash. ²	788	80,475	102.13	-4	+3	+1.9	+14.3
W. Va.....	1,159	46,400	40.03	-9	-6	+2	+24.4
Wis.....	1,068	82,095	76.87	-4	+4	-4.3	+3.2
Wyo.....	65	4,257	65.49	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$33,160 to 350 recipients; Missouri, \$36,389 to 600 recipients; Pennsylvania, \$612,431 to 9,973 recipients; and Washington, \$140 to 2 recipients.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ In addition, supplemental payments of \$8,990 were made to some recipients from general assistance funds.

Table 15.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		February 1957 in—		March 1956 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total.....	636,718	2,351,256	1,794,494	\$61,361,497	\$96.37	\$26.10	+1.1	+1.8	+3.8	+11.9
Alabama.....	20,517	80,024	61,743	852,145	41.53	10.65	+6	+15.9	+4.6	+5.4
Alaska.....	1,426	4,874	3,589	128,379	90.03	26.34	+9	-10.6	+1.5	-9.6
Arizona.....	5,207	20,124	15,470	515,945	99.09	25.64	+2.3	+3.4	+10.4	+20.7
Arkansas.....	8,430	32,138	25,072	476,611	56.54	14.83	+2.1	+2.0	+3.3	+3.7
California.....	52,395	184,092	142,433	7,229,796	137.99	39.27	+1.6	+2.8	-1.8	+6.9
Colorado.....	6,083	23,428	18,138	697,654	114.69	29.78	+3	+1.1	+3.1	+7.1
Connecticut.....	5,394	17,427	13,017	770,949	142.93	44.24	+9	+2.7	+3	+5.5
Delaware.....	1,399	5,325	4,066	122,462	87.54	23.00	+2.9	+2.3	+18.5	+21.7
District of Columbia.....	2,324	9,865	7,677	266,925	114.86	27.06	+2.6	+2.8	+10.0	+15.6
Florida.....	22,185	79,381	60,920	1,306,491	58.89	16.46	+3	+6	+4.2	+11.6
Georgia.....	15,059	55,692	42,613	1,245,702	82.72	22.37	+1.0	+1.2	+3	+9.4
Hawaii.....	2,883	11,033	8,837	328,459	113.93	29.77	-5	-3	-9.5	+23.8
Idaho.....	1,787	6,505	4,791	246,469	137.92	37.89	+1.6	+1.8	-3.0	+2.4
Illinois.....	25,749	102,822	78,449	3,712,402	144.18	36.11	+9	+1.1	+13.4	+19.8
Indiana.....	9,190	32,829	24,517	909,123	98.93	27.69	+1.4	+3.6	+5.9	+15.2
Iowa.....	7,397	26,700	19,877	888,418	120.11	33.27	+6	+8	+8.4	+17.3
Kansas.....	4,974	18,131	14,015	599,951	120.62	33.09	+1.5	+1.3	+6.6	+12.1
Kentucky.....	19,119	69,447	52,272	1,368,462	71.58	19.71	+7	+7	+2.3	+14.9
Louisiana.....	21,022	83,187	63,783	1,632,809	77.67	19.63	+5	+7	+7.4	+13.5
Maine.....	4,571	15,793	11,507	414,400	90.66	26.24	+1.1	+1.4	+2.0	+9.3
Maryland.....	6,746	27,700	21,547	683,413	101.31	24.67	+1.4	+1.0	+4.7	+9.0
Massachusetts.....	12,537	42,058	31,367	1,748,673	139.48	41.58	+4	-6	-1.9	+5.0
Michigan.....	20,248	71,689	52,722	2,621,464	129.47	36.57	+1.4	+1.5	+7.4	+20.5
Minnesota.....	8,312	28,181	21,717	1,119,268	134.66	39.72	+9	+2.5	+2.7	+10.6
Mississippi.....	13,258	49,786	39,003	373,436	28.17	7.50	+2.6	+2.8	+13.8	+16.2
Missouri.....	20,679	75,130	56,285	1,721,992	83.27	22.92	+1.8	+3.0	+7	+22.1
Montana.....	2,250	8,121	6,261	261,450	116.20	32.19	+2.0	+2.6	+16.6	+26.2
Nebraska.....	2,823	10,401	7,835	279,260	98.92	26.85	+4	+8	+4.0	+4.0
Nevada.....	626	2,133	1,629	58,347	93.21	27.35	+6.3	+4.8	+58.9	+66.6
New Hampshire.....	938	3,554	2,688	130,022	138.62	36.58	+1.0	+1.2	-7.2	-3.1
New Jersey.....	7,229	24,028	18,197	997,567	138.00	41.52	+2.5	+3.4	+12.4	+28.1
New Mexico.....	6,549	24,300	18,483	626,518	95.67	25.78	+2.8	+5.2	+8.7	+32.6
New York.....	57,364	215,165	160,190	8,340,390	145.39	38.76	+1.5	+2.2	+5.0	+7.3
North Carolina.....	21,085	81,871	62,863	1,434,078	68.01	17.52	+2.0	+2.3	+5.6	+14.4
North Dakota.....	1,731	6,332	4,864	233,919	135.14	36.94	+3.2	+1.1	+7.6	+17.4
Ohio.....	18,325	70,230	53,489	1,751,680	95.59	24.94	+3	+7	+8.8	+12.9
Oklahoma.....	15,910	53,898	41,036	1,353,118	85.05	25.11	+4	+7	+1.4	+6.5
Oregon.....	3,806	13,890	10,504	535,248	140.63	38.53	+3.2	+4.2	+5.8	+21.8
Pennsylvania.....	30,784	119,313	90,638	3,548,921	115.28	29.74	+1.7	+9	+4.7	+12.6
Puerto Rico.....	41,641	142,643	114,791	540,473	12.98	3.79	+2	+1.9	+7	+24.6
Rhode Island.....	3,652	12,753	9,458	431,441	118.14	33.83	+1.5	+1.0	+6.5	+9.5
South Carolina.....	8,426	32,817	25,610	465,220	55.21	14.18	+2.3	+2.3	+2.5	+19.2
South Dakota.....	2,875	9,728	7,436	244,426	85.02	25.13	+1.8	+1.9	+3.5	+6.5
Tennessee.....	19,254	69,841	52,343	1,230,343	63.90	17.62	-1	+4	-2.0	+3.7
Texas.....	23,267	94,979	71,991	1,652,750	71.03	17.40	+1.3	+1.4	+9.0	+19.6
Utah.....	2,887	10,134	7,536	332,033	115.01	32.76	+1.4	+1.9	-3.0	-4
Vermont.....	1,074	3,691	2,775	96,200	89.57	26.06	+1.3	+1.8	-2.5	+7.6
Virgin Islands.....	255	958	790	8,797	34.50	9.18	-8	(⁴)	+17.0	+15.8
Virginia.....	9,011	35,697	27,822	648,793	72.00	18.18	+8	+1.7	-1.4	+6.3
Washington.....	9,646	33,501	24,828	1,258,354	130.45	37.56	+1.8	+1.6	+4.4	+13.7
West Virginia.....	17,832	67,473	52,255	1,624,291	91.09	24.07	-1.9	-1.9	+1.5	+21.4
Wisconsin.....	7,948	28,231	20,991	1,218,437	153.30	43.16	+1.1	+8	-2.6	+2.5
Wyoming.....	639	2,313	1,764	77,623	121.48	33.56	+6	+3	+3.1	+14.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in

determining the amount of assistance.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$173,042 were made from general assistance funds to 4,838 families.⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 2)

eral employees declined seasonally in March. Initial claims, which represent new unemployment, numbered 900,000—10 percent less than the number filed in February and a 4-

year low for March. Average weekly insured unemployment fell off 8 percent to 1.6 million.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries dropped slightly (2 percent) to 1.5 million, in a reversal of the seasonal uptrend of the preced-

ing 4 months. Benefits paid, however, rose by \$4.0 million to \$168.8 million, largely because March was a longer workmonth than February. The average check paid for total unemployment was \$27.71—14 cents less than in February.

Table 16.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, March 1957¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1957 in—		March 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	276,129	\$16,233,286	\$58.79	+1.0	+1.0	+10.8	+15.3
Ala.....	12,624	445,934	35.32	+1.0	+10.6	+10.9	+14.7
Ark.....	6,474	206,406	31.88	+1.8	+1.8	+22.7	+23.8
Calif.....	5,320	317,111	59.61	+1.0	+1.1	+4.8	+8.0
Conn.....	2,205	279,714	126.80	+1.2	+1.4	+3.4	+12.3
Del.....	388	23,982	61.81	+1.6	+1.1	+15.1	+29.7
D. C.....	2,409	161,697	67.12	(*)	+1.4	+4.9	+14.9
Fla.....	5,036	265,424	52.71	+3.6	+4.1	+263.3	+301.1
Ga.....	13,326	624,417	46.86	+7	+7	+16.3	+29.1
Hawaii.....	1,263	76,032	60.20	-8	-1	-3.0	-1.3
Idaho.....	929	60,998	65.66	+7	+1.1	+4.0	+10.4
Ill.....	11,250	804,333	79.50	+5.3	+6.0	+69.2	+66.8
Kans.....	4,139	311,933	75.36	+1.0	+1.4	+10.3	+16.2
Ky.....	2,740	82,245	30.02	+22.4	+22.8	+3.8	+19.3
La.....	14,221	674,611	47.44	-1	+3	+3.8	+19.3
Maine.....	891	54,465	61.13	+3.8	+4.0	+56.6	+64.7
Md.....	4,971	290,750	58.40	(*)	+5	-9	+5.2
Mass.....	9,865	1,068,257	108.29	-1.2	-5.0	-7.5	-1.6
Mich.....	2,796	230,408	82.41	+1	+2	+13.0	+25.7
Minn.....	1,546	89,971	58.20	+1.5	+1.5	+33.3	+34.6
Miss.....	4,289	105,627	24.63	+2.4	+2.4	+20.2	+20.7
Mo.....	14,116	804,271	56.98	+5	+4	+7.1	+17.2
Mont.....	1,483	103,014	69.46	-3	-1	+3.6	+10.6
Nebr.....	1,294	73,626	56.82	+1.8	+2.2	+62.4	+54.4
N. H.....	318	27,943	87.87	+6	+2.1	+14.4	+33.2
N. J.....	4,555	414,946	91.10	+1.2	+1.0	+19.7	+29.8
N. Mex.....	1,817	99,834	54.94	+1.5	+2.1	+10.1	+38.1
N. Y.....	39,383	3,609,003	91.64	+6	+1.4	-2.3	+2.4
N. C.....	14,409	571,898	39.69	+1.6	+1.8	+15.0	+18.8
N. Dak.....	1,027	89,551	87.20	+1.0	-2	+10.4	+22.3
Ohio.....	9,119	483,690	53.04	+4	+5	+14.8	+20.1
Okla.....	7,153	421,932	58.99	+5	+3	+12.9	+14.3
Oreg.....	3,451	305,706	88.58	+4	-1.0	+6.3	+24.4
Pa.....	13,080	776,612	59.37	+1.1	+5	-1	+7.9
P. R.....	20,759	180,808	8.71	+2	+1.1	+7.0	+7.4
R. I.....	1,666	129,752	77.88	-5	-1.2	+6.7	+9.6
S. C.....	7,897	274,992	34.82	+5	+3	0	+9.4
S. Dak.....	881	42,358	48.08	+2.3	+2.2	+13.1	+17.1
Tenn.....	3,740	147,380	39.41	+4.5	+4.5	+94.7	+96.5
Utah.....	1,816	123,169	67.82	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	+2.5
Vt.....	570	28,645	50.25	-9	-4	+12.4	+11.6
V. I.....	104	2,026	19.48	-1.0	-6	+4.0	+6.2
Va.....	5,415	225,733	41.69	+1.0	+2.0	+11.5	+16.4
Wash.....	5,354	547,478	102.26	+3	-5	-1.1	+3.4
W. Va.....	8,258	321,107	38.88	-1.7	-1.9	-2.7	+19.8
Wis.....	1,248	129,562	103.82	+6	-3.9	+6.1	+13.2
Wyo.....	533	34,035	63.86	+1.3	+1.3	+13.4	+18.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

³ In addition, supplemental payments of \$14,352 from general assistance funds were made to some recipients in Nebraska and \$49,472 to 2,022 recipients in Ohio.

Table 17.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, March 1957¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	February 1957 in—		March 1956 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ¹	337,000	\$19,237,000	\$57.15	-0.1	+1.5	+0.2	+3.4
Ala.....	103	1,295	12.57	(*)	(*)	-37.2	-67.2
Alaska.....	167	9,760	58.44	-14.4	-15.7	-22.0	-21.4
Ariz.....	2,500	98,479	39.39	+5.8	+1.3	+24.9	+16.2
Ark.....	353	4,448	12.60	-15.8	-16.2	-10.9	-14.6
Calif.....	33,203	1,735,276	52.35	+1.2	+3.9	+1.1	+4.7
Colo.....	2,142	93,149	43.49	-5.2	-6.6	-14.2	-19.8
Conn.....	3,547	212,510	59.91	+4.1	+7.2	+9.8	+12.8
Del.....	1,431	96,133	67.18	-9	+1.9	+14.5	+21.8
D. C.....	668	44,674	66.88	+4.2	+4.3	+9.3	+17.4
Fla.....	5,300	88,900					
Ga.....	2,435	56,289	23.12	+8	+7.6	-9	+8.5
Hawaii.....	1,517	96,845	63.84	-1.1	-1.0	-21.3	-1.5
Idaho.....	45	2,547	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ill.....	32,991	2,367,906	71.77	-1	+1.1	-9.3	-7.0
Ind.....	14,749	519,135	35.20	-2.4	-1.6	+17.0	+8.9
Iowa.....	4,455	164,048	36.82	-5.3	-3.9	-3.5	+5
Kans.....	2,287	130,935	57.25	-2.9	-3.4	+4	+1.1
Ky.....	3,138	104,531	33.31	-7.2	-4.0	-4.0	+7.5
La.....	9,258	395,454	42.71	+5	+5	+15.3	+17.8
Maine.....	3,001	125,486	41.81	-3.3	+2.6	(*)	(*)
Md.....	2,540	146,185	57.55	+1.3	+1.7	+29.5	+37.3
Mass.....	9,879	585,506	59.27	-2.0	-1	-17.4	-17.5
Mich.....	22,699	1,802,609	79.41	+1.9	+6.2	+16.2	+30.0
Minn.....	7,536	498,977	66.21	+1.9	+8.7	-4.2	+1.7
Miss.....	945	13,257	14.03	+5.6	+5.8	-1.9	+2.7
Mo.....	7,312	365,387	49.97	+1.8	+2.0	+15.0	+36.4
Mont.....	1,109	41,409	37.34	+7.5	+5.8	+22.3	+7.6
Nebr.....	1,686	66,823	39.63	-2.4	-3.6	+1.9	+3.5
Nev.....	330	10,900					
N. H.....	1,061	55,901	52.69	-5.1	+2.3	-8.0	(*)
N. J.....	8,429	726,534	86.19	-2	+3.6	+1.4	+8.6
N. Mex.....	431	15,582	36.15	+10.5	+12.3	+29.0	+83.9
N. Y.....	29,602	2,444,999	82.60	+2.8	+3.2	-1.0	(*)
N. C.....	3,026	64,978	21.47	-1.4	+6	+13.2	+16.6
N. Dak.....	713	36,567	51.29	-3.8	-6.9	-10.5	-9.0
Ohio.....	30,148	1,675,456	55.57	-1.7	-3	-4.2	+1.9
Okla.....	7,612	122,158	16.05	-4	+14.6	-2	-7.8
Oreg.....	10,710	395,288			-2.7		+57.0
Pa.....	24,107	1,620,276	67.21	(*)	-2.4	-4.8	-7.5
P. R.....	852	10,975	12.88	0	+4.8	-3.7	+14.6
R. I.....	3,699	281,805	76.18	+1.9	+14.2	-4.0	+2.2
S. C.....	1,662	37,824	22.76	+1.6	+1	-12.1	-10.6
S. Dak.....	1,387	47,633	34.34	+2.5	-2.8	-1.8	-17.5
Tenn.....	2,336	40,266	17.24	-9.8	-5.6	-9.0	-16.1
Tex.....	8,400	223,000					
Utah.....	1,951	123,903	63.51	-8	+9	+4.0	+2.4
Vt.....	1,300	60,100					
V. I.....	122	2,406	19.72	+1.7	+1.7	+1.7	+10.7
Va.....	2,102	74,347	35.37	+3.4	-1.0	-4.3	-3.1
Wash.....	14,029	926,345	66.03	-2.4	-3.6	+5	+6.5
W. Va.....	2,259	77,575	34.34	-2.1	-8	-9.1	+3.9
Wis.....	8,476	646,707	76.30	+2	+3.7	+2.0	+5.4
Wyo.....	442	22,733	51.43	-11.2	-19.1	-4.3	-9.3

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services.

³ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 cases; percentage change, on less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 4 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments.

⁸ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Not computed; data not comparable.

¹⁰ Estimated.

¹¹ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

¹² Includes cases receiving medical care only.

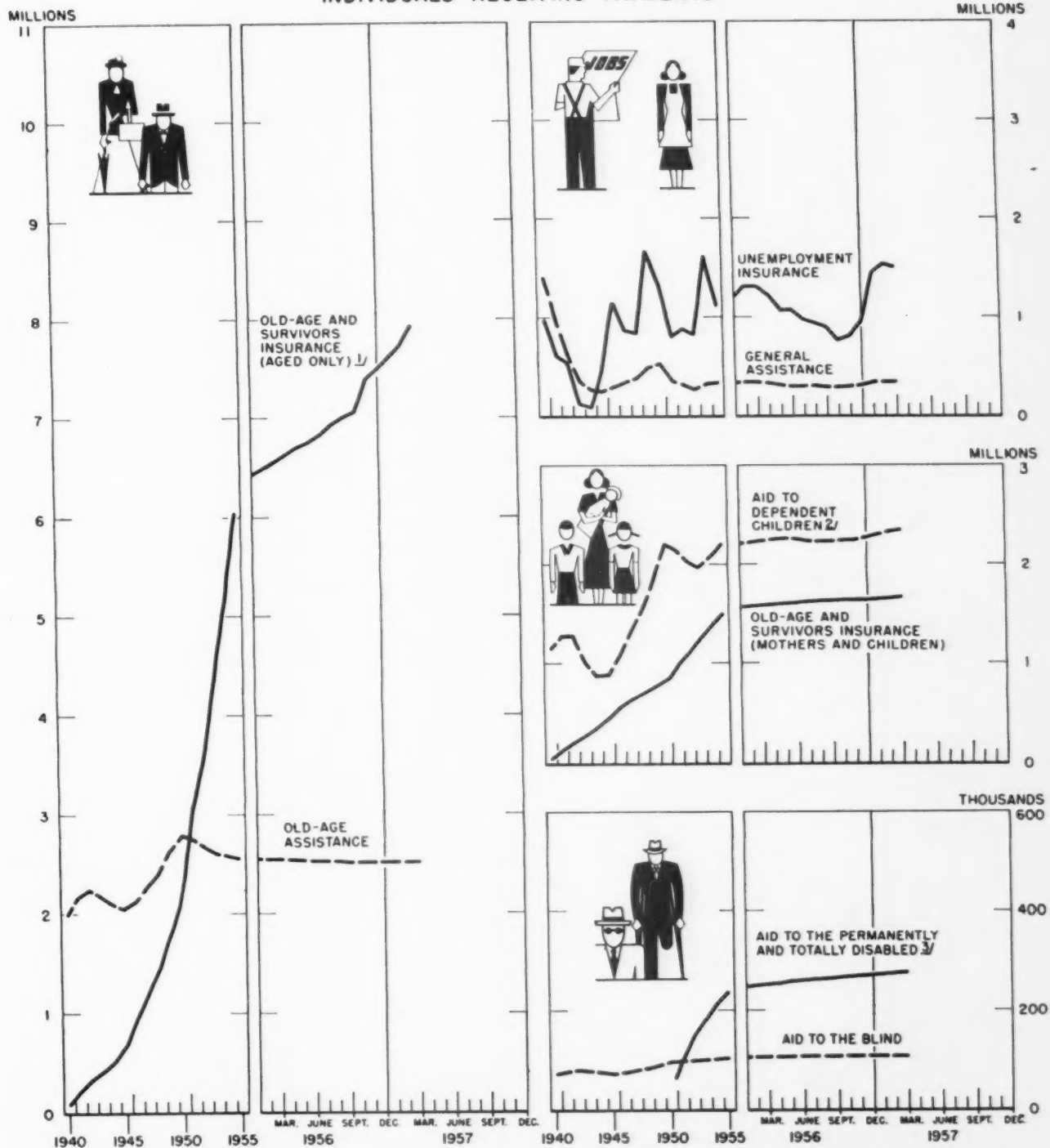
¹³ Includes 7,302 cases and payments of \$238,846 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

¹⁵ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance: beneficiaries receiving monthly benefits (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly number. Public assistance: monthly number of recipients under all State programs; annual data, average monthly number. Unemployment insurance: average weekly number of beneficiaries for the month under all State laws; annual data, average weekly number for the year.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950 includes a small proportion of younger wife beneficiaries with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

³ Program initiated October 1950.

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